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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.72.

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May 29, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 3 p.m. 86
Humidity 96 69

May 29, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 92 68

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TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1917.

二拜禮 號九廿月五英海曆

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436 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AMERICA'S GREAT HELP.

Big Army to be in France Shortly.

London, May 28.

The Press Bureau, summarising America's achievements since she has entered the war, states that, including the Americans already serving the Franco-British Armies, there will shortly be a total of 200,000 Americans in France. Arrangements have been made for the construction of 3,200 war aeroplanes and the training of 6,000 aviators this year.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Employees Accept a Ten Per Cent. Advance.

London, May 27.

The Lancashire cotton dispute has been settled, the weavers accepting the employers' offer of a ten per cent. advance in wages, commencing on the first pay day in July.

Another Demand.

London, May 28.

A meeting of representatives of all the cotton spinners of the Northern counties demanded payment for the cleaning of machinery, as an addition to wages, which at present cover this duty. It was decided to ask employers to confer on the point.

UNHAPPY POLAND.

Germans at Loggerheads over Regency.

London, May 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the German papers admit that things are not running smoothly in Poland, where the different bodies created by the Germans are at loggerheads, particularly regarding the Regency.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE WEST.

Graphic Description of California Plateau.

London, May 28.

Reuter's special correspondent at the French Headquarters gives a graphic description of the position of the California plateau, on the naked top of which the French held out for three weeks, in hurriedly-improvised trenches. The men often had only one meal a day and the appearance of a single head above the trenches was the signal for a tempest of shells.

The importance of the plateau lies in the fact that it marks the eastern extremity of a great crest overlooking, to the south, the valley of the Aisne, and, to the north, the valley of the Ardennes.

French Success in Alsace.

London, May 28.

A French communiqué says:—Three more enemy attacks at Cusque and Teton, in Champagne, were completely repulsed.

The enemy artillery is fairly lively in the regions of Hill 304, and Mort Homme, on the left bank of the Meuse.

A French detachment penetrated the enemy's second line in the region of Uffholtz, in Alsace, and found many German dead. We brought back prisoners.

French air squadrons dropped six tons of bombs on military establishments and railway lines, especially in Champagne and the region of Thionville.

We brought down nine enemy aircraft. Two others were forced down in our lines, and five in the enemy lines.

More Prisoners Taken.

London, May 28.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raiders to the north-west of Cherisy and to the south of Lens, inflicting casualties and securing prisoners.

We successfully raided to the north of Armentières, and in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete we reached the German support line, taking about thirty prisoners.

ADMIRALTY EXPERTS.

New Appointments Announced.

London, May 28.

The appointment of a number of experts is announced in connection with Sir Eric Geddes' Department at the Admiralty. These include General Collard, who is to control the construction and purchase of merchant vessels, transports etc.; Sir Vincent L. Raven, who will be responsible for the manufacture and purchase of ordnance; Admiral Laurence Power, who will have general management of dockyards.

BRITISH MONITORS.

Fine Work in the Gulf of Trieste.

London, May 28.

Special correspondents relate the performances of the British monitors in the Gulf of Trieste while bombarding the Austrian rear. They state that the first shot, fired at dawn, landed on the railway at Pionisco, just north of Trieste, and that the second struck a train, which vanished a ghastly ruin.

The monitors smashed aeroplane sheds, flattened the station at Pionisco, destroyed a viaduct and produced a great fire at Conte Vello.

Austrian hydroplanes viciously attacked the monitors, but they were driven off by Italian aircraft.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

SPANISH SOCIALISTS.

Declaration in Favour of a Break with Germany.

London, May 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that an enthusiastic meeting of 20,000 Socialists and Republicans passed a resolution declaring that Spain cannot remain indifferent and isolated in the war. She must decide on a policy in line with the Allies, must sever relations with Germany owing to German outrages against Spain's neutrality, and must accept all the consequences therefrom.

The meeting was thoroughly representative of the Left Parties throughout Spain. The first speaker emphasised that its object was to affirm the solidarity of Spain and the Allies and all nations of the Spanish race.

A Socialist leader said the moment had come for Spain to incorporate herself with Europe.—(Cheers).

A Republican Deputy said the Spanish democracy wanted peace, but on condition that the Kaiser was vanquished.

Loud cheers greeted the declaration that the democracy of Spain must shape the policy of the country in the future.

FRIDAY'S AIR RAID.

Folkestone Suffers Most.

London, May 28.

Vicecount French announces that the chief damage in Friday's raid was at Folkestone.

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

A Splendid Series of Successes.

London, May 28.

An Italian official wireless message states:—We strengthened our positions on the Julian Front; captured strongly fortified trenches to the east and south-east of Jambanti; crossed the Timavo River; occupied San Giovanni, to the north-west of Dalmia; captured nine 6-inch guns; and repulsed two violent counter-attacks in the Vodice sector and on the heights to the east of Gorizia.

Strong parties of infantry penetrated a point of our line to the south of Gorizia. We drove them out, taking 155 prisoners.

GERMANY AND THE FLEMINGS.

"Belgium No Longer Exists!"

London, May 28.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Krupps' organ, the *Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung*, unabashedly declares that Brussels will henceforth be the Low German bulwark. It says the burning of Louvain, after all, was a small sacrifice compared to the good which the Flemings reap therefrom. Millions of German and Flemish throats must cry: "Away with Belgium," which had ceased to exist. The Flemings should not forget that hundreds of thousands of German had died to secure their liberty.

HUNGARY'S DAMAGED CROPS.

London, May 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says that frost has seriously damaged the crops in Hungary.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IN THE WEST.

British Gain More Ground.

London, May 27.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We gained further ground in the neighbourhood of Fontaine-lès-Croisilles. Patrol encounters near Cojeul River resulted in our making a few prisoners. In the air-fighting yesterday we brought down three German aeroplanes and drove down eight others. Four of ours are missing.

Enemy Repulsed.

London, May 28.

A French communiqué says: In Champagne the enemy launched two attacks on Teton. In the second, after first succeeding in penetrating our lines, he was completely ejected. A third attack on Cusque broke down. There is great artillery activity in Champagne.

ENTHUSIASTIC BRITISH WORKERS.

London, May 28.

A great and enthusiastic demonstration organised by the British League of Workers was held in Hyde Park. The meeting was addressed by members of the House of Commons and leading Labourites and, with acclamation, passed a resolution sending fraternal greetings to the Allied peoples, particularly to the United States and Russia.

The resolution expressed the fixed determination of all patriotic Britons in the United Kingdom and in the Dominions beyond the seas to continue the war to a victorious finish.

Appreciative messages were read from the Prime Minister and Mr. Hodge.

A procession was formed and marched to the French Embassy, where all the Allied Ambassadors and Ministers were assembled and the resolution was presented.

The Diplomatic replied amid stirring scenes of enthusiasm.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

SUBMARINISM.

133 Missing from Spanish Liner.

London, May 27.

A Reuter telegram, the place of origin of which has been suppressed, reports the sinking of the *Elizaguirre* and adds that one hundred and thirty-three of the passengers and crew are missing.

The *Elizaguirre* sank in five minutes. It was a most dirty wintry night and tremendous seas were running. The second officer's boat, with passengers in it, was swept away. Almost simultaneously the vessel broke in half. No other boat was afloat. The survivors, who escaped by a miracle, rowed for hours, baling without ceasing and clad in the most scanty attire.

The missing include the Spanish Consul at Colombo.

Thirty Survivors of Brazilian Vessel.

Madrid, May 28.

There are thirty survivors of the torpedoed Brazilian steamer which sank. They have been landed.

The C. de Elizaguirre.

London, May 28.

It transpires that the correct name of the sunken Spanish steamer was C. de Elizaguirre. She was a Spanish mail boat. The second officer's boat contained twenty-two men.

German Press Comment.

Amsterdam, May 28.

The German press, commenting on Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons, ancient submarines, abandons the idea of the complete destruction of Britain's merchant marine but speaks vaguely upon the effects of it upon her economic future.

THE JAPANESE FLEET.

Tokio, May 28.

An official statement has been issued covering the ground of Lord Robert Cecil's announcement regarding the Japanese Navy on 24th inst., adding that the squadron recently sent to the Mediterranean was "commanded by Admiral Sato, while another is operating in the South Atlantic. "The Japanese Navy is doing its best to assist the Navies of the Allies."

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

A Misapprehension.

Petrograd, May 28.

The report concerning M. Isvolsky on the 23rd inst. was due to a misapprehension. There was no question of his appointment to London, though he will be replaced.

Separate Peace Impossible.

Petrograd, May 28.

General Dragomiroff, commanding on the Northern Front, in addressing a Congress of Delegates at Riga, declared that separate peace is impossible because it would not assure liberty for the Russians, who ought to help the Allies to crush German militarism, thus definitely consolidating the revolution.

A Congress of Officers' Delegates passed a resolution declaring that the salvation of the Fatherland demands the exertion of all the country's efforts, and calling upon all officers to extend a brotherly hand to the soldiers and workers.

FRENCH PEASANTRY AND THE WAR.

Paris, May 28.

The Congress of Peasants' Delegates practically unanimously resolved upon repudiating the idea of a separate peace.

HOW MILLIONS GO.

Nine Months' Munitions

£224,309,523.

The report of the Auditor-General on the Appropriation Account of the Ministry of Munitions for nine months ended March, 1916 (except in the case of the production of the Ordnance Factories, in which the cost for the whole financial year is included), shows a total expenditure of £224,309,523.

Among the principal items of expenditure are the following:—
Headquarters and branch offices... £319,501
Inspection, research, and store departments... £2,468,713
Guns and carriages...
Small arms, ammunition, transport vehicles, miscellaneous stores, explosives and propellants... £220,244,158
Expenses of labour supply... £186,020

How big schemes ... £1,097,018

The balance-sheet of the national factories shows the value of the works and plant at over eleven millions sterling, apart from stocks on hand. In addition, approximately £9,700,000 was advanced by way of loans to contractors to enable them to increase the capacity of their factories.

The report mentions that at the time when buying on a considerable scale began the position in regard to certain metals was apparently somewhat difficult, and some of the early purchases were carried out at rates which appeared to be very high.

In certain cases material was issued "on loan" to be replaced in kind at a date convenient to the contractor. This practice appears in one instance to have resulted in a substantial loss to the Ministry.

Attention is called to some results of incomplete co-ordination between different branches of this Ministry. In one instance a direct contract was placed with a firm for new material which allowed £33 18s. per ton for certain processes of manufacture.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

"Star" Ferry Co.'s Meeting: noon.
Girl Guides' Display in St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon: 5.30 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

Soon afterwards another branch of the Ministry arranged for the execution of the processes at £22 per ton at Woolwich, and £26, less £3, in respect of advance of capital. The firm was delivering simultaneously under the two contracts. The cost of the processes at Woolwich was stated to be £10 7s. 1d. per ton.

A firm which contracted to take raw material from the Ministry at a fixed rate had, within the knowledge of the Department, made an outside purchase of a larger quantity at a lower price. The Auditor-General pointed out that the cost of the finished article being based upon a fixed price for raw material, the contractor apparently profited to the extent of £14,000 by his departure from contract conditions, and the Ministry have now taken up the matter with a view to the recovery of the amount saved by the contractors.

It was pointed out by the Auditor-General that motor lorries were being hired from a contractor in the London district while at the same time lorries belonging to the Ministry were let to other contractors at rates lower than those paid by the Ministry. Measures have now been taken to centralise the control of motor transport and to secure the proper and economical use of cars by officials.

In another case premises were inspected with a view to use as a munition store, and were found unsuitable.

A few days later they were taken by another branch as an emergency filling factory. Within a fortnight it was decided they were unsuitable for a filling factor, but were taken over as a store, the purpose for which they were originally rejected. The contents consisted of valuable glazed bricks, which were considerably damaged because an officer had them removed by unskilled labour, and in the end expenditure of about £32,000 was incurred for completion of the premises for some 15 months.

Expenditure has been incurred on account of damage done to contractors' property by oleum belonging to the Ministry, owing to the fact that earlier supplies from abroad were assigned in drums of insufficient strength.

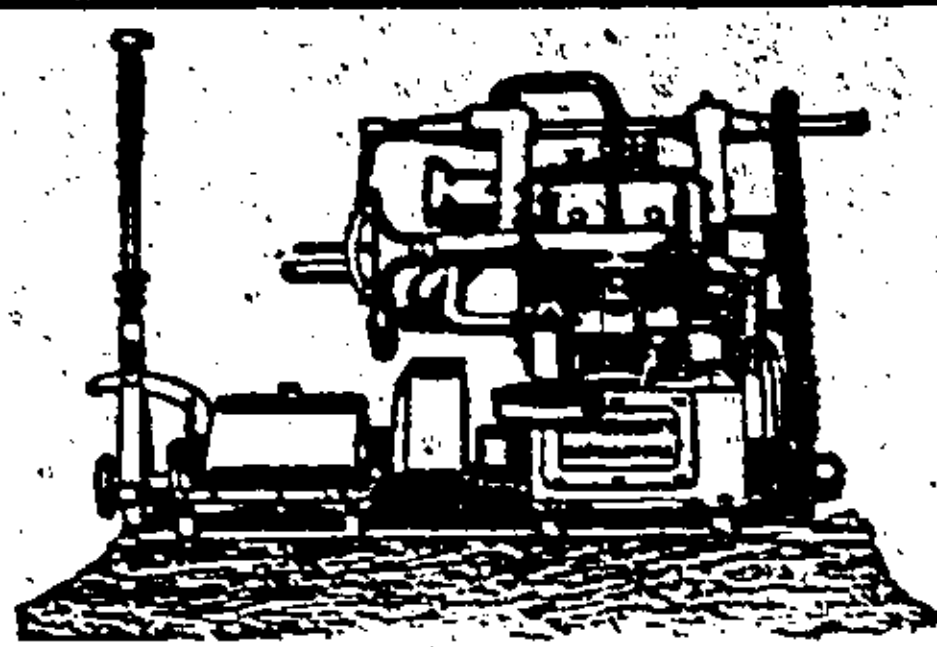
The Ministry paid the W.S.P.U. £4,174 for organising the women's procession in London.

In the case of various large purchases, made both at home and abroad, in 1915-16, it has not yet been possible to trace the delivery and disposal of the stores. Steps are, however, still being taken to investigate these transactions, many of which are no doubt in respect of materials supplied direct to contractors, which will necessitate claims being made against them.

The S.S. Tjisalak.

The Java-China-Japan Line s.s. Tjisalak, built at the yards of the Nederlandsche Scheepbouw Maatschappij in Holland for the Company, has been taken over after a successful trial trip in the North Sea. The vessel is of 1,150 tons, and her principal dimensions are—Length 420 ft., breadth 54 ft., depth 30 ft. The ship will accommodate 150 saloon passengers and a large number of steerage. Another 12,000-ton steamer is under construction for the Company.

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Inspection of our Grounds and Hotel cordially invited. Our frontage
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always available.
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strictly eliminated. All Wines, Beers, Liquors &c. are guaranteed
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FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

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Manager.

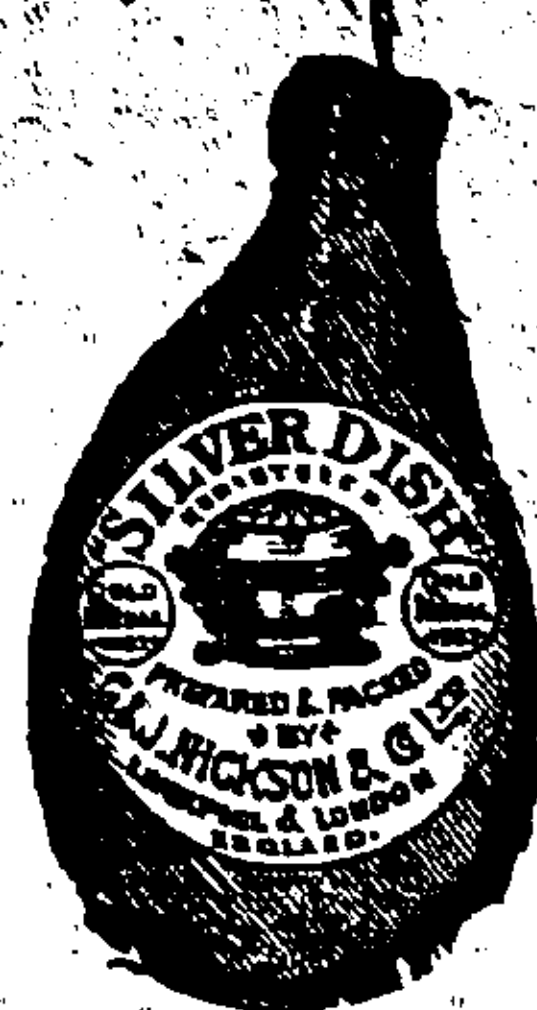
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GENERAL NEWS.

Beri-Beri in Monmouthshire.
A case of beri-beri has occurred
at Newport (Mon.).

Footballer's Death.
Major Bryn Lewis, the Welsh
international Rugby three-quarter,
who was recently promoted
on the field, has been killed in
action.

Parcel Congestion in the North.
The congestion of parcels at
Changchun and Vladivostok is
still serious, something like
100,000 parcels lying at Chang-
chun and 90,000 at Vladivostok.

Coming of the Comet.
Wolf's comet, discovered in
April, 1916, is now approaching
us at the rate of about 13 million
miles a day, and it will prob-
ably become visible to the naked
eye in the summer months.

New Post for Lawyers.
A movement is stated to be on
foot to appoint lawyers as mili-
tary representatives to tribunals,
with salary at £250 a year and a
subsistence allowance of 15s. per
day, commissions and uniforms
provided. Hitherto these duties
have been performed by citizens
voluntarily. The Tottenham
Advisory Committee has passed a
resolution declaring the proposed
step unnecessary and a waste of
public money.

Importance of Barley Growing.
The President of the Board of
Agriculture calls attention to the
following passage in a memoran-
dum recently issued to the War
Agricultural Committee on the
subject of barley: For both
human and animal food barley is
as much needed as oats. For
mixture with wheat flour it is
even more needed. Its feeding
value is already great, and the
value will be increased by the
probable scarcity and cost of
artificial feeding stuffs. Oats
to which it is suited barley should,
therefore, be preferred to oats.

The Brown Coalfields of Jutland.
The extreme scarcity of coal
has caused fabulous rises of price
in the Brown Coalfields of
Jutland, and people of all classes
in the Jutland Peninsula are
feverishly investing their money
in brown coalpits. Many pro-
vincial gasworks are experiment-
ing with a view to the production
of gas from wood. It is expected
that the gasworks of Bornum
(Jutland) will be able in a few
weeks to supply the whole town
with gas thus made. In Copen-
hagen it is almost impossible to
procure coal.

Deaths From Simple Causes.
Two remarkable cases of death
from simple causes are reported.
Six weeks ago James Olother,
aged 57, a fitter, ran a splinter
from a banister into his hand at
Chatham Dockyard. There was
only a small puncture without
any bleeding, but swelling and
inflammation ensued. An abscess
developed on the left leg, and
this has caused death from blood
poisoning. In Manchester a young
man named Richardson had been
told that the extraction of a tooth
would probably cost him his life
but in fear of being laughed at
he ignored the warning. The
result of having a tooth removed
was that he bled to death.

More Bluff.
The closest investigations show
not a single sign of the German
navy possessing the huge guns—
anything up to 20-in calibre—
with which Hun lie circulates
credit. It has been proved beyond
doubt that in any naval action
fought since the opening of the
war, the German ships have used
no shell over 15 inch, and pre-
cious few of those. It is under-
stood that the 15-in. shell weighs
about 1,370 lbs., which
is very low for its calibre.
The British 15-inch shell
weighing 1,950 lbs. The remark-
able thing about this is that the
German 12-inch gun, which was
the gun of their navy before the
war, and the one of which the
navy of the Kaiser pinned its
faith, threw a shell of 1,014 lbs.,
or 100 lbs. heavier than the British
12-inch shell, so that Krupp has
only made headway of a trifling
250 lbs. in the three inches of
the 15-inch shell.

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and the pleasure of eating,
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. Copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcun, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1917.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

Our readers will have perused with no little interest the lengthy cable which we published yesterday, summing up the results of the recent conversations between America and Britain. It is evident therefrom that the most sanguine expectations on the part of those who organized the mission have been fulfilled. One feels that great wisdom was displayed, in the first place, in choosing Mr. Balfour as the principal mouthpiece of the Empire. As a politician, and also as a literary man and a deep thinker, he long ago created for himself a circle of keen admirers in the United States, and there is no doubt that his tact and eloquence and manifest good breeding have now very considerably widened that circle. To home-staying Americans, who were perhaps prepared for a mixture of cold, bored condescension and quasi-Prussian peremptoriness, Mr. Balfour has been as great a surprise as Mr. Choate was to our own people at Home when he first came among them.

But, even apart from his natural faculty for diplomatic work, there was a special fitness in sending Mr. Balfour as the nation's ambassador. He has realised, as few living men have realised, the desirability of a complete understanding between two peoples that descend, in the main, from the same stock, speak the same language and share the same ideals; and it has been, as Reuter says, one of the dreams of his life to see this understanding come into being. The alliance with the United States adds just the necessary finishing touch to the work which was begun when the Imperial Government displayed its wisdom by calling in the advice of the Ministers from His Majesty's Dominions over sea. Britain, by taken counsel with the men of the new countries—South Africa, Canada, Australasia, and now the United States—at once throws overboard the worst and most dangerous features of her insularity: features which, all too often, had been instrumental in making her bury her head in the sand, ostrich fashion. If British diplomacy possesses weight and profundity, a certain amount of long headedness, and much of the wisdom that it has inherited from a line of statesmen that stretches back to Alfred the Great, it yet fails in point of practicality, and of readiness to grasp facts immediately. And here is where contact with the younger blood is going to help the Mother Country. What her politicians lack in decision, and in cold, matter-of-fact ability to deal with a question immediately instead of after miles of discussion, men of the stamp of Sir George Reid, General Smuts and the great Canadian and American political leaders can supply.

Economically and politically we are already the better for our new alliance; and, when the war is over, and we are able to deal with business matters with an undivided attention, we are going to realise that friendship with America means something very profitable to ourselves and probably very disastrous to what is left of the Germans. It would be immensely interesting, by the way, to know exactly what the Huns think of the disclosures that have taken place in America. Even a brief abstract like that wired to Hongkong yesterday is sufficient to let them see that the United States Government now has few or no illusions on the subject of them and their mad aspirations, and that it is more than eager to put a spoke in their wheel. For long enough, our enemies were always congratulating themselves that if everything else failed them, if they were practically driven out of Europe, they still remained America and China as happy hunting grounds. Perhaps they are now beginning to realise that this was just as much an idle dream as their original covetous intentions of subjugating the entire world.

Food Prices.

After a period of over two years, the Food Committee has summoned together sufficient energy to make a fresh and general revision of the maximum prices at which food may be sold by retail. The list is too lengthy for reproduction, but we presume that housewives desirous of checking their comrades' books by the official figures would be able to secure a copy of the latter by applying to the Secretary of the Committee, at the Sanitary Board offices. Indeed, it would be quite a good scheme if the Government were freely to circulate copies of the new list among residents. The expense would not be overwhelming, and, by so doing, the authorities would be performing a useful and a very necessary public service. The articles for which definite prices are now laid down comprise flour, tinned milk, sugar, frozen meat, fish, poultry, fruits and vegetables. In regard to provisions imported from countries other than China, exclusive of those mentioned, it was formerly provided that the prices could not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the rates which prevailed prior to the war. Since the last revision, however, the export of certain foodstuffs from the United Kingdom has been prohibited, and the Committee very rightly announces that the prices of these commodities can no longer be fixed. Consumers who consider that they are being overcharged are, however, invited to communicate with the Secretary of the Food Committee. In the circumstances, the Committee appears to have done all that could reasonably be expected of it, but we hope that the authorities will not be content to let matters rest here. They can carry things a step further by occasionally sending round to the various compradore's shops a plain clothes officer to make odd purchases with a view to discovering whether or not undue "equerizing" still continues. The knowledge that surprise visits of this order may be expected would do much to keep the profiteering compradore from glancing furtively at the public. Already, in the interests of the purchaser, stores are periodically visited for the purpose of seeking out defective weights and scales. Surely the same procedure could be followed in regard to food prices.

A Girl Attacked.
A school girl has reported to the Police that whilst she was on her way to church on O'Connell Road, on Sunday, a small boy and a man came up behind her, the boy catching her by the throat. Meanwhile the man snatched from her wrists two rattan bangles mounted with gold, and then made off.

Business Change.
As will be seen by reference to our advertising column, Mr. J. M. da Rocha has established himself as a merchant, under the style of J. M. da Rocha and Company. Mr. da Rocha was formerly with the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, with whom he was employed for eighteen years.

Infected Rats.
At the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon it was shown from the rat returns that during the week ending May 12, 1,995 rats were caught, of which seven were found to be infected, six in Hongkong and one in Kowloon. In the following week 1,814 were caught, three of which were infected, Hongkong having one and Kowloon two.

Steel Plates.
Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing four scrap steel plates. The man was found at Yau-matui with the metal tied round his body. He admitted he had stolen it from Kowloon Docks, saying that he had merely been searched about his chest. He was sent to prison for six weeks and was ordered to be placed in the stocks for four hours.

Fight on the Stairs.
Two women were said to have had a fight over some "go-between" money for the marriage of a girl, which had not been paid. It was said the first defendant went up the stairs where she was met by the second, and after an argument the bout commenced. It waxed fast and furious, the first defendant having to contest every step, but at length she had to give ground, the second defendant, with a grand rally, rushing her opponent out into the street. Here the two combatants were so engrossed that they heeded not the warning of an Indian constable, who had to use tact and a little force to prevail upon the first defendant to remove her teeth from the other woman's arm. Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, imposed a fine of \$3 in each case.

The "Yellow Dragon."
The May number of the Queen's College monthly, the "Yellow Dragon," is a bright one and gives further evidence that it enjoys a progressive career. In addition to its School Notes, there is a very well-written description of a picnic to Shatin, contributed by one of the boys, a scholar being also responsible for the narrating of an ingenious confidence trick practised by the thugs of Bangkok. Y.M.C.A. work in Mesopotamia is described by the Secretary of the Association at Calcutta, and a tall American story makes light reading. The issue also contains the usual school matter, and it is interesting to note that two of the scholars, who went up country to worship; their family's ancestral tombs during the Thing Ming holidays, have been kidnapped, and are at present held for ransom.

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DAY BY DAY.

OFF EXPECTATION FAILS AND MOST OF THEM WHERE MOST IT PROMISES—All's Well That Ends Well.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is "Decoration Day" in the United States.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.11/16d.

The Death Rate.
The death rate of the Colony during the week ending May 13, was 21.8 per thousand per annum, as compared with 19.00 for the corresponding week last year.

A Woman's Loss.
A woman living at 236, Queen's Road Central has reported to the Police that some person entered her house on Saturday and stole clothing and jewellery to the value of \$504.00.

A Girl Attacked.
A school girl has reported to the Police that whilst she was on her way to church on O'Connell Road, on Sunday, a small boy and a man came up behind her, the boy catching her by the throat. Meanwhile the man snatched from her wrists two rattan bangles mounted with gold, and then made off.

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WAR CHARITIES.

Subscription List No. 15.

General	
Peak Church	\$30
St. of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. Ltd. (Monthly subscription)	64
Mr. F. B. J. Bowley	300
Mr. W. A. Oram	1,000
Members of Institution of Engineers (Monthly subscription)	10
Chief Inspector Kerr (Monthly subscription)	5
Inspector Gordon (Monthly subscription)	3
Sergeant Cooper	1
Sergeant Willis (Monthly subscription)	3
Indian Constable 247, Ali Gaur, (Monthly subscription)	50
Brigades (Monthly subscription)	100
Saff Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co. (Monthly subscription)	150
Messrs. Pentreath & Co. (Monthly subscription)	100
Mr. C. B. Brooke (Monthly subscription)	25
Mr. Wong Sui Woon (Monthly subscription)	5
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Monthly subscription)	50
Miss Lawrence	5
Ojagar Singh (Monthly subscription)	10
L. N. L. (Monthly subscription)	50
Mr. S. G. Newall (Monthly subscription)	40
Anonymous	15
Additional amount received from Performance at Peak Club given by Mr. and Mrs. C. Stokes	25
Mr. F. C. Butcher	100
H. E. Sir Henry May, K.O.M.G. (Monthly subscription)	250
Mr. O. Thorne (Monthly subscription)	50
Shooting Competition, 29/4/17	101.70
A. D. S. P.	20
Cork Pool	2.50
Collected from the boxes at Blake Pier, Star Ferry & Peak Tram Station	11.55
Kowloon British School (Monthly subscription)	19.70
Mr. W. Isard Pederson (Monthly subscription)	10
Mr. Vald Bjerre (Monthly subscription)	10
Mr. V. Ankerstjerne (Monthly subscription)	10
Ladies Working Party of the Union Church, (Monthly subscription)	50
Mr. G. H. Waksman (Monthly subscription)	25
His Honour Mr. H. H. Gomperts (Monthly sub)	20
Mr. Edgar Davidson (Monthly sub)	20
Mr. O. E. H. Beavis (Monthly sub)	20
Mr. E. L. Agassiz (Monthly sub)	20
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp (Monthly sub)	30
Mr. O. G. Alabaster (Monthly sub)	5
Taikoo Office Staff (Monthly sub)	56
Victoria School (Monthly sub)	12
Tennesse (Monthly sub)	10
Staff of Messrs. Dodwell and Co. (Monthly sub)	80
Union Trading Co. Staff—G. P. O. (Monthly subscription)	43.25
Mr. A. R. Lowe (Monthly subscription)	500
Anonymous (Monthly subscription)	20
Pbi (Monthly subscription)	10
Anonymous	175
Monthly subscriptions	1,767.50

EMPIRE DAY.

How Shanghai Celebrated It.

All the Settlement at Shanghai was ablaze with Allied flags on Empire Day, which was celebrated on a more elaborate scale than ever before.

Under the auspices of the Overseas Club, ladies sold flowers and tiny flags at various points in the Settlement, taking up a collection on behalf of the Royal Flying Corps Hospital. At noon H.M. Consul-General, Sir Everard Fraser, K.O.M.G., took the salute given by the British units of the S.V.O. at the Consulate-General, having earlier in the day inspected the Boy Scouts, who raised the flag. At 12.30 p.m. the British members of the Shanghai Club were "At Home" to their fellow members, a military tournament was held on the Polo Ground in the afternoon, and the day's events closed with "Blighy" by the A. D. C. at the Lyceum Theatre.

At the saluting of the flag, the British Consul delivered a patriotic speech, as he did later at the Shanghai Club reception, at which the Belgian Consul also spoke, and M. Dufault sang the Marseillaise.

Blinded Soldiers and Sailors.	
Ladies' Bridge Book	30
A. W. (Monthly subscription)	5
Collected at the foot ball match on 5/5/17 B. E. versus Rest of the League	121.32
Anonymous	10
Peak Ladies' Bridge Book	15.20
Messrs. Patell and Co. (Monthly subscription)	25
Mr. R. Sjalange	52.08
Telesier	107.50
Monthly subscriptions	
Red Cross.	
Profit on Bowling Match Billiard Handicap by some members of the Hongkong Club	340.53
Mrs. F. U. Butcher	100
Staff G.P.O. (Monthly subscription)	29.75
Anonymous	35
Pipe Fund.	
Mrs. Harvey	16.37
Mr. F. G. Beck (Monthly subscription)	10
Prisoners of War Fund.	
Peak School (Monthly subscription)	18.50
Mr. A. W. Smith (Monthly subscription)	25
Further proceeds of Drawing Room Tea & Sale per Mrs. Mabel Middleton Warren	20
Navy & Dockyard (Monthly subscription)	98.95
Belgian Relief Fund.	
Mrs. Beckwith	50
Star and Garter.	
Hongkong Volunteer Sergeants' Mess	627.45
M. S. and E. G.	10
Monthly subscriptions	37.50
Soldiers & Sailors Families Association.	
P. J. L. O. (Monthly subscription)	10
Mr. H. A. Niebet (Monthly subscription)	25
Officers Families Fund.	
P. J. L. O. (Monthly subscription)	10
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly subscription)	30
Mr. E. B. L. Dowbiggin (Monthly subscription)	25
Already acknowledged	\$ 8,028.25
and	414,128.22
Total	\$422,156.47
Amounts remitted etc.	405,235.35
Balance in hand	\$16,920.22
H. J. STABB, Hon. Treasurer.	
Hongkong, 26th May, 1917.	

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

President Wilson's scornful allusion to "Imperial Germany" in his reply to President Poincaré—an allusion barbed by contrast with the "noble democracies" of the Allies—reveals the danger that lies in a word to which clashing interpretations may be given. In England, says the *Daily Chronicle*, we have become reconciled to "empire" as a useful, harmless definition of a world-wide commonwealth; but America still makes the association that we find set out in Green's "Short History." "The word carried the implications of reactionary oppression in Russia, of government by massacre in Turkey, of the vast pretensions and corruptions of the fallen empire of Napoleon, and the military rule of that which was rising in Germany."

Before the title of "imperial" could be accepted by a free people, concludes the historian, "it had to receive after long effort a new interpretation, as yet hidden from the Tory party of that day (Berlin Treaty day), and almost beyond the hopes of the Liberals themselves." That new interpretation, one may be certain, has now been found, and we may trust President Wilson and his fellow-citizens to distinguish between Imperial Britain and Imperialist Germany.

Had it not been for the Monroe Doctrine, Cuba, now an independent Republic under the protection of the United States, might have become a French possession. In 1825 France negotiated with Spain for the cession of the island, together with that of Porto Rico, but the proposal was not regarded favourably at Washington. Henry Clay, then Secretary of State, nipped the scheme in the bud by sending a dispatch to the American Minister in Paris in which he said: "With the hope of guarding beforehand against any possible difficulties that may arise, you will now add that we could not consent to the occupation of those islands by any other European Power than Spain under any circumstances whatever."

The price of beer, now a topic of fierce controversy, has given trouble for centuries, observes the *Chronicle*. A leading feature of Jack Cade's revolutionary programme, according to Shakespeare, was lowering the cost of ale by increasing the number of "hoops" on the pot. Three-pence per quart was the price fixed for best beer by an Act passed in the reign of William III; but when the malt tax was increased in 1761 the publicans, at the bidding of their brewers, proceeded to charge 34s. a quart. This being illegal, several publicans in Westminster were summoned and heavily fined. As a result, the price was quickly lowered, but not before their customers had proved their indignation at the extortion of "the trade" by wrecking the public houses.

The death of the aged Earl of Manchester reminds us of the "Luck of Manchester" which inspired Longfellow with his poem "The Luck of Eden Hall." The glass cup so long associated with the fortunes of the family, which is carefully preserved at Manchester, was given to Sir John de Pennington by Henry VI. as a token of gratitude for sheltering him after the disastrous Battle of Hexham in 1463.

Longfellow gives "The Luck of Eden Hall" a supernatural origin. The tale is that the butler once went to draw water from St. Outhbert's Well in Eden Hall garden, and missed a drinking glass which the spirits had left on the wall. "The glass either broke or fell," says Longfellow, "and the butler, who was the family's only male heir, has not been replaced, for there is no male heir to the estate. Thus 'lost' by the 'board' an interesting family tradition."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE BOXING BOUTS—CHALLENGE TO "OBSERVER."

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—In reply to the letter of "Observer" in your issue of last week, the points of the Smith-Simes fight were independently checked and agreed upon, in favour of Smith, by my co-referee and myself; also, Simes himself told me he was glad I was refereeing the second fight between him and Smith, as my first decision was a just one.

I cannot agree with "Observer" that serious breaches of the rules occurred in any of the contests, no fouls were claimed by either principals or seconds, and neither does the rule distinctly say, as stated by "Observer" that holding an opponent merits disqualification. The rule says that "The referee may disqualify after a caution," and, in my opinion, no holding in any of these contests was sufficiently serious to merit more than a caution.

"Observer" says "In the Ahearn-Royal bout, Royal forced Ahearn through the ropes; after falling through the ropes Ahearn got to his feet and endeavored to enter the ring. Royal was on the other side of the ropes, menacing Ahearn's entry. The fact that Ahearn was on his feet quite justified Royal's action. Had Ahearn crawled through the ropes upon his hands and knees, then Royal would have been bound to step back and let him enter. Immediately Ahearn fell through the ropes, the count should have started and continued until Ahearn either got into the arena again or was counted out."

Now, Rule 1 of the Queensberry Rules, under which this fight took place, reads:—"To be a fair stand up boxing match in a 24 foot ring." "Observer" says that Ahearn being on his feet outside the ropes quite justified Royal preventing Ahearn's entry, but this is opposed to the rule which provides that both men must be in the ring. Royal, therefore, under the rule, could not touch Ahearn until Ahearn was in the ring, nor could Royal prevent Ahearn entering the ring.

"Observer" is also incorrect in saying that Royal must step back. Under the rules, Royal may stay anywhere in the ring until Ahearn has entered the ring, and if Ahearn, after having entered the ring, is on his hands and knees and is not out of distance then only must Royal step back.

There was no occasion to count, as Ahearn was not down, was outside the ropes only by accident, and was ready and willing to enter the ring. Royal's action in the heat of the fight was quite natural, and Royal at once let Ahearn enter the ring on being asked to do so.

The referee has absolute power to interpret the rules and to decide any question not covered by the rules, and I think that a referee who disqualified any boxer in these contests would be quite unfit for his position. An eminent referee, on being asked for advice upon the subject, said "Have a good knowledge of the rules and use common sense." Common sense tells us when boxers are doing their best to put up clean, good fights, as did all these men.

"Observer" must know that Americans are used to fight with one hand free, and not with both hands free, as in these bouts; he must know that they come with little training; that many of the boxers were recruited at short notice and some with little experience; they put up these bouts, the best and fairest of boxing; and, on behalf of the boxers, I emphatically disagree with "Observer." All the boxers deserve great credit, as do Inspector Wilden and the officials, busy men who gave their scanty leisure and their monetary support to this show. "Observer" has given a letter! "Observer's" letter shows ignorance of the rules, and of the duties of a referee, and, as his letter appears to be directed against me personally, I hereby challenge "Observer" to three two-minute

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chamber of Commerce Nomination.

Members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce met this afternoon for the purpose of nominating a representative to sit on the Legislative Council during the absence, on leave, of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

The only nomination was that of Mr. S. H. Dodwell, who was proposed by Mr. G. T. Edkins, seconded by Mr. N. J. Stabb.

Mr. G. T. Edkins said:—"I have pleasure in proposing Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell as the representative of the Chamber on the Legislative Council during the absence of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. Few words are needed on this occasion, but I would like to say that I have every confidence that Mr. Dodwell will appeal to you as a fitting representative of the Chamber of Commerce. He is at present Vice Chairman and therefore Acting Chairman of the Chamber, with the Committee of which he has been actively associated for some years, and I can testify that his work on the Committee is very highly valued by his fellow Committee Members. Mr. Dodwell's position in the business community is well known to you. As head of one of the Colony's leading mercantile and shipping firms, and a prominent member of the Directors' Board of institutions like the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Dock Company, the Union Insurance Society of Canton, the Wharf Company, he is constantly in touch with the leading questions of the day, and his activities in those interests can only tend to a wide outlook in the problems which come before the community. His Excellency the Governor has intimated that he desires that the representation of the Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council should be maintained at this time, and that legislation may possibly come before the Council on which he would wish to have the views of the Chamber. I am sure the Chamber is happy to respond to this wish. In nominating Mr. Dodwell to the vacant seat we shall do so with every assurance that in representing this Chamber he will view the questions of the day with single-mindedness of purpose and with disinterested and broad-minded judgment to secure the well-being and prosperity of this Colony in its various interests affecting its people and prospects. I have much pleasure in proposing Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell to represent this Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council of the Colony."

Mr. N. J. Stabb seconded. The resolution was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Dodwell, replying, said that he bore the name of and represented one of the oldest firms in the Colony. He had a keen sense of the responsibility resting on every business man to take a deeper interest in public affairs than they used to, and it was their duty to take their part in unravelling the great trade problems to-day and those that would arise after the war. As they had done him the honour to nominate him, he would do his best to protect their interests, although he did not propose to take up an aggressive attitude with the Government. One would think from the Press of the neighbouring ports, North and South, that the Chamber's Committee and its representative were in a constant state of friction with the Government. Such an idea was foolish and needed contradiction. Their constitutional conditions were such that a little heartburning—a little soreness—upon occasions was inevitable, but those occasions were few and far between, and they did not in the smallest degree affect the very close and friendly relations existing between the Chamber and the Government.

rounds at the next bout which take place. I have no time for further discussion and just say to "Observer" whoever he may be, "Don't talk; fight!"

Yours etc.
W. S. BAILLY.
Hongkong, May 28, 1917.

POLYGAMY.

Can a British Court Uphold It?

A good deal of interesting discussion was forthcoming at the Summary Court this morning when, before the Puisne Judge, the case was resumed in which a prospective Chinese husband claims \$250 against a woman who had promised him her daughter's hand in marriage.

The plaintiff is a shop's cook living in Chi Shing Lane and he is suing the mother of his intended bride, who lives at Sai Wan Ho Lane, because he says that a contract was entered into between him and the mother that he should be married to the daughter, that he paid the woman \$201 and also went to some expense in buying pork, candles and other wedding presents, as well as providing fortune tellers and hiring a sedan chair.

At the previous hearing, Mr. Aggasiz, who is appearing for the plaintiff, said that two days before the marriage should have taken place, the contract was broken because the woman discovered that her daughter was not being made a first wife, but only a concubine. He contended that the woman knew this all along. Mr. Balmer Johnson, representing the defendant, asked that the contract be declared illegal because an English Court could not uphold a polygamous marriage.

This morning there was a good deal of argument on these points. Mr. Johnson argued that if the Court upheld the contract that a Chinese could purchase a second wife, it would be upholding bigamy.

His Lordship:—"Do you ask for a decision that if a Chinese who already has a wife prepares to take unto himself another, he commits bigamy, which is criminal under the laws of the Colony?"

Mr. Johnson:—"I will say 'polygamy'; it sounds better. I am not suggesting that all the Chinese who have more than one wife should be run in for bigamy."

His Lordship:—"But that would be the logical result of your argument."

Mr. Johnson:—"I say that the effect of holding that this contract is legal is holding that this Court will recognise polygamy."

Mr. Johnson went on to refer to several cases on the point, quoting from a decision of the Chief Justice here, in which it was said:—"No union will be recognised in our Courts which is founded upon principles which are not recognised in Christendom." Such a thing had never been recognised before, and he thought they should seriously consider and hesitate before saying that a British Court would recognise polygamy.

His Lordship:—"I don't know much about the facts of this case, but I suppose this man was married by Chinese custom. Well, if we don't recognise Chinese custom, then we don't recognise that he is married at all."

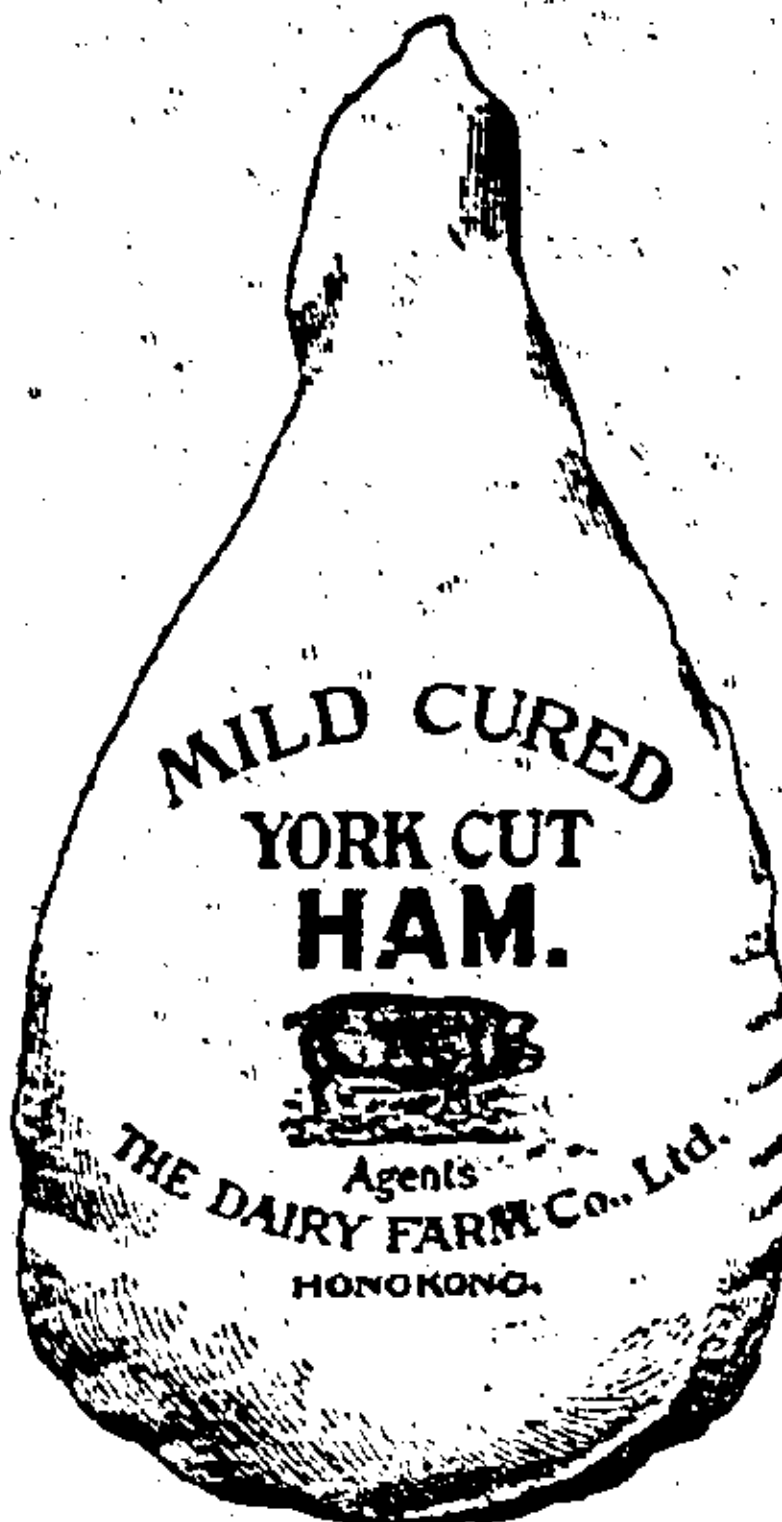
Further argument took place, Mr. Johnson quoting many cases in support of this point and others he raised in connection with the case. He asked for His Lordship to say that the contract was illegal.

Mr. Aggasiz replied at some length, and his Lordship decided that he would hear the evidence and give his decision on the objections raised later.

Evidence was then called, the plaintiff saying he was a ship's cook. He had an uncle, who had no children, and who died nine years ago. Witness was adopted to him. Just before his uncle's death, he married, he being then twenty years of age. His uncle left him some land, a house and \$200, his wish being that witness should have a second wife, who should burn lamps and look after his tablets. Witness' first wife was alive, and he had a four-year old daughter. Witness' father was dead, and he left him two houses and over \$1,000 in money. After being away from the Colony for some years as a cook, he returned this year and began to look out for a second wife, so as to carry out his late uncle's wish. At length a marriage between defendant's daughter and himself was arranged. He paid \$100 and \$110 to the defendant, later buying candles, sweetmeats, and pork as presents.

The case was adjourned.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



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BEST
IN
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COLONY.

NATION'S NEEDS AND RESOURCES.

Mr. Maurice Hewlett On National Service.

Writing upon the great need of calling upon our national resource "to defeat finally the latest struggle for world dominion which Europe has had to face," Mr. Maurice Hewlett, the well-known novelist, says that this national resource is to be realised at its fullest extent only by forming the British Empire into a war-making concern on business lines, a concern in which all capital, public and private, is the capital of the business, and all persons whosever are operatives. "We are asked," he continues, "to offer ourselves as national operatives; and though we are as a race very slow to move, I cannot doubt of our willingness, though I do doubt somewhat of our expressing it abundantly enough. I understand that hesitation, and have had to deal with my own. Let me deal with it here, for a moment, since no doubt there are thousands in precisely my own condition."

"I am a man of 58 who has been able by the use of my wits to maintain myself and family in comfort. I have certain talents and aptitudes, none of which are conspicuously in national demand. It is plain on the face of it that I am too old to fight; it is plainer to me than I like it to be that I am incapacitated by infirmities of various kinds from continuous physical work. A man with these drawbacks against him may well hesitate for a moment when he asks himself the question, Can my country possibly need the likes of me?"

"But I think that my country can—in fact, I am sure that it does, need me. I can read and write, I know a language or two, I know something of history and a good deal of the world. At the lowest I could address envelopes; at the highest I could be, turned into a first-class clerk in the Civil Service. Between the top and the bottom of that scale there would be something which the nation would put me to—me and the thousands of poets, historians, men of letters and students who have perhaps twenty years of activity left to them. At any rate upon such pretences I have volunteered, and upon them I invite my colleagues and coevals to do the like."

Specie Redemption in Manchuria.

On May 12 the Japanese Chamber of Commerce at Mukden held an extraordinary general meeting and decided to ask the Consular authorities to nominate a committee to study and solve the specie redemption issue; to the end of regulating the money market of the Province, and to extend the term of the restricted redemption arrangement now in force by a month from May 14. This decision was referred to the Chinese authorities, which acquiesced therein.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

WANTED.

WANTED.—TO BUY PIANOFORTE. State Maker's name; also price to Box 1288 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM MALCOLM WATSON having retired from our business, his interest and responsibility ceased as from 31st December, 1916. Mr. JOHN DUFFLON HUTCHISON and Mr. THOMAS ERNEST PEARCE will continue to carry on the business in Hongkong. JOHN D. HUTCHISON & CO. Hongkong, 29th May, 1917.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Open Championship Doubles Final.

Rev. COOPER HUNT and S. F. GREEN, v.

NG SZE KWONG and WONG PO KEUNG, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) at 4.30 P.M.

(Weather permitting) on the

WAR CHARITIES COURT.

Reserved Seats.....\$1.00
Enclosure.....50cts.
Booking at Moutrie's Ltd.

SAKURA BEER



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SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

ATHLETIC SHOES.

Made of soft White Duck with white Vulcanized Rubber Soles, light in weight and durable.

An attractive and comfortable Shoe for Tennis, Yachting, Launch parties and Seashore wear.

SHOES.
\$3.50 PER PAIR.

BOOTS.
\$4.00 PER PAIR.

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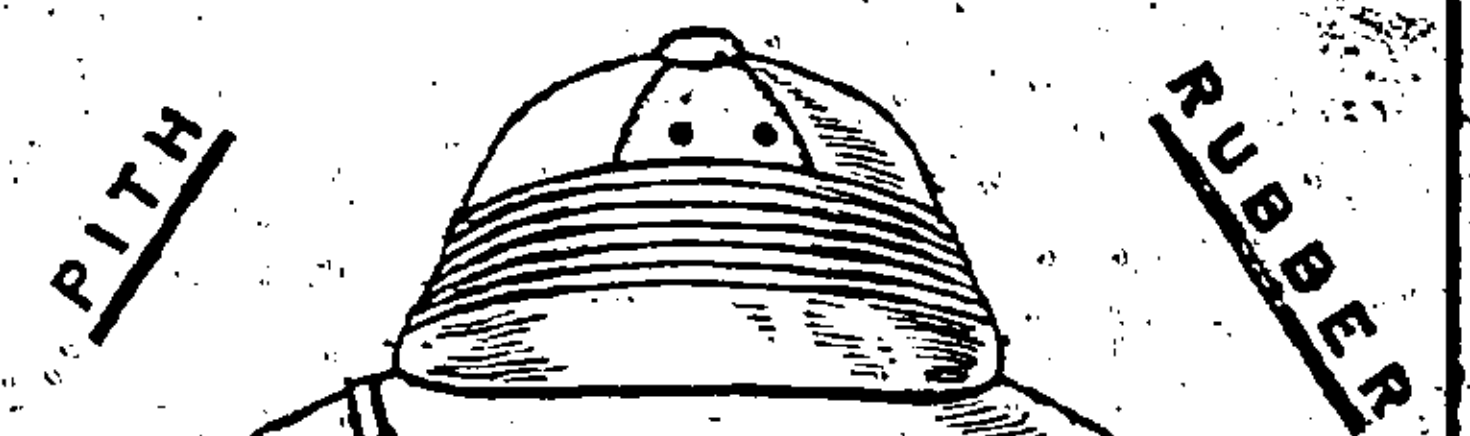
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.		
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Kailash, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu & Yokohama.	Kamakura Maru Capt. Shirai T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	FRI, 8th June, at noon. WED, 20th June, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura T. 16,000	TUE, 5th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Asahi Maru Capt. Kosaka T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 5th June.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine T. 21,000	MON, 18th June, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	FRI, 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	Totomi Maru Capt. Kamada T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 7th June.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 9th June.
Kobe and Yokohama.	Benjen Maru Capt. Tomita T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th May.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).
NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
\$ Wireless Telegraphy. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	12th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.

1st class to London G348, (£71.10), return G46 J. (£122).
to San Francisco G250, return G437.50.
For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.
Special Rates given to RAVALA & MITCHELL, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES to SOUTH SEA ISLANDS, and to "Connections with" all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, HAWAII, LOS ANGELES.
Steamer
Anyo Maru
18,500 - 15 knots
Leave Hongkong
11th Sept.
For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to
T. DAIGO, Agent
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 291.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI
Subject to change without Notice.S.S. Tjisondari 11th June. S.S. Sintang 12th July.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.
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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
S.S. CHINA
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
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VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
TIENSIN via WEIHAIWEI, Kailashow		31st May at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tea	31st May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	31st May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	3rd June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".
For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Telephone No. 34.
Hongkong May 29, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjitaroom		5th June	11th June	KOBE
Tjitaroom		7th June	13th June	SHANGHAI

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.
Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Outgoing 3 to 10 days.)
Steamships. Captain Leaving.
Haitan ... A. E. Evans ... FRI, 1st June, at noon.
Hailong ... J. W. Hodgins ... TUES, 5th June, at noon.
FOR SWATOW.
Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).
For Steamship On
SHANGHAI via Swatow Esang Wed, 30th May at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG ... Taksang Wed, 30th May at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow Loksang Thur, 31st May at 7 a.m.
MANILA ... Tuensang Sat, 2nd June at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN ... Chipshing Sun, 3rd June at 4 p.m.
MANILA ... Faisang Sat, 9th June at 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the right tickets can be obtained for Hongkong and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.
Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.
HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hailong when convenient.
BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Koda, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt.
TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tiensin calling at Weihai and Chiao.
Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.
All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
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SHIPPING NEWS.

Standard Motor Ships.
At this time when the question of building standard ships is occupying the mind of most of us, it must be of interest to ship-owners to note the developments which have taken place of late in America in the turning out of merchant vessels to standard designs. In this country, says the "Journal of Commerce," work is being pushed ahead on a large number of standard ships, all of the vessels being of the full powered class fitted with steam machinery. On the other side of the Atlantic however, the reciprocating steam engine by no means has the field entirely to itself. American shipowners hold a deal more favour for the oil engine than we do in Britain, with the result that throughout the United States the many standard cargo carriers under construction are being given heavy oil motors of the Diesel or semi-Diesel type. As an example, it may be mentioned that the Seattle Dry Docks Co. has been reconstructed for the express purpose of building motor ships, and that firm, which is now known as the Sloan Shipyard Corporation, have received their first order, which takes the form of a contract for no fewer than eight full-powered, s-a-going motor ships, of about 3,000 tons each. The vessels, which, by the way, will be of wood construction, and sister ships, will be given twin-screw Diesel machinery, about 1,000 h.p. Again there has just been completed for the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, a new 3,000-ton motor-driven cargo carrier, also all sister ships. The vessels are auxiliary-powered schooners, and are in service at the present time between South America and New York. They are some 250ft. in length by 43ft. beam, and have a load draft of about 18ft 6in. The propelling machinery in each case consists of a four-cylinder 3.0 h.p. Bolinders direct reversible hot-bulb normal conditions of about 7 knots. The motor is of the latest type, brought out by the well-known Stockholm firm, with an air compressor directly coupled to the shaft, water injection being entirely dispensed with. Fuel to the extent of about 38,000 gallons can be carried; sufficient to give the ship a radius of action under power alone of about 9,000 miles. There is, indeed, a great deal to be said in favour of the building of motor vessels to standard designs, no matter whether they be high-powered ocean-going craft or low-powered coasters. That enterprising concern the East Asiatic Co., of Copenhagen, have for some years, back been strong believers in the standard motor ship, and the large oil-engine fleet which they now have consists practically of two standard types—vessels of about 5,500 tons fitted with twin screw-machinery of 2,000 h.p., and vessels of 10,000 tons in which engines of 3,100 h.p. are installed. The Burmeister and Wain Co., who built the four-cylinder Diesel, have engineered all the motor ships of the East Asiatic Co.'s motor fleet, and have all along been turning out their engines to standard design, and with no small success. On the Clyde at the moment there are being engine by the Burmeister and Wain Co., of Glasgow, some seven or eight twin-screw ocean-going motor ships. Some of the vessels are of no less than 14,000 tons dead-weight, and are fitted with two six cylinder motors of 3,700 h.p. each. Although these vessels are not all of the same power, the motors are of the Burmeister and Wain standard models. Perhaps even more can be said for the standardising of motor coasters than deep sea craft. There can be no doubt but that nowadays the motor coaster, fitted with machinery up to 500 h.p., can be constructed much more rapidly than the steam driven boat of same power, and particularly so when the motor or motors are of the hot-bulb or semi-Diesel type. All the leading hot-bulb engine installations, such as Kromhout, Bolinders, Beardmore, Potters, &c., are built to standard design, and generally delivery can be given in two or four months. There are firms in this country who have for the past three or four years, it may be mentioned, been successfully running oil-engined barques and coasters, built and engine to standard design, in preference to the steam driven craft.
For a good solid one of 1200 Cans, or Table, & Hot Water Wms. & Liquors of the East ALEXANDRA CAFECANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDQUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Lanadry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.
S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.
Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.
For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to
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HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.
J. S. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.
TELEPHONE 42.

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APCAR LINE.
Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.
EASTWARD.
WESTWARD.The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight or passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917. Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.MOTOR CARS
FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:—
EXILE GARAGE.
TEL. NO. 1036. DEE YOUNG ROAD.

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CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

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NINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
(Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to—

YORK BUILDING. Tel. 1574. JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.
HONGKONG, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

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"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

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The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "ECUADOR" For dates of sailing apply
S.S. "COLOMBIA" at Company's Office.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—

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Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 29th MAY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

WEDNESDAY, 30th MAY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Fatshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Weekdays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 3rd JUNE, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police
Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station
facing the Company's Wharf thus avoiding delay and trouble in having to apply at
this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 559 Tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANNING (First Floor), Opposite the Blake Pier.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Dis- patched.
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NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Kamakura M. N. Y. K.	8, June
San Francisco via Japan	Tyosondari J.C.J. L.	1, June
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M. T. K. K.	12, June
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka M. N. Y. K.	20, June
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M. T. K. K.	22, June
San Francisco via Japan	P. Juliana J.C.J. L.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	China C. M. S. S.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M. T. K. K.	3, July
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang J.C.J. L.	12, July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M. T. K. K.	17, July
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M. T. K. K.	27, July
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M. T. K. K.	10, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Aryo M. T. K. K.	11, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai	Sunning B. & S.	29, May
Shanghai via Swatow	Esang J. M. Co.	30, May
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	Kueichow B. & S.	30, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Benten M. N. Y. K.	30, May
Kobe and Yokohama	Benten M. N. Y. K.	30, May
Haiphong	Taksang J. M. Co.	30, May
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teon B. & S.	31, May
Shanghai	Shantung B. & S.	31, May
Haiphong via Hoihow	Loksang J. M. Co.	31, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan D. L. Co.	1, June
Manila	Yuen-sang J. M. Co.	2, June
Tientsin	Chipshing J. M. Co.	3, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M. N. Y. K.	3, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Asahi M. N. Y. K.	3, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong D. L. Co.	3, June
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Totomi M. N. Y. K.	7, June
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Rangoon M. N. Y. K.	9, June
Manila	Taisang J. M. Co.	9, June
Kobe	Tjiuwong J.C.J. L.	11, June
Shanghai	Tjitaroom J.C.J. L.	13, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M. N. Y. K.	15, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Suwaj M. N. Y. K.	18, June

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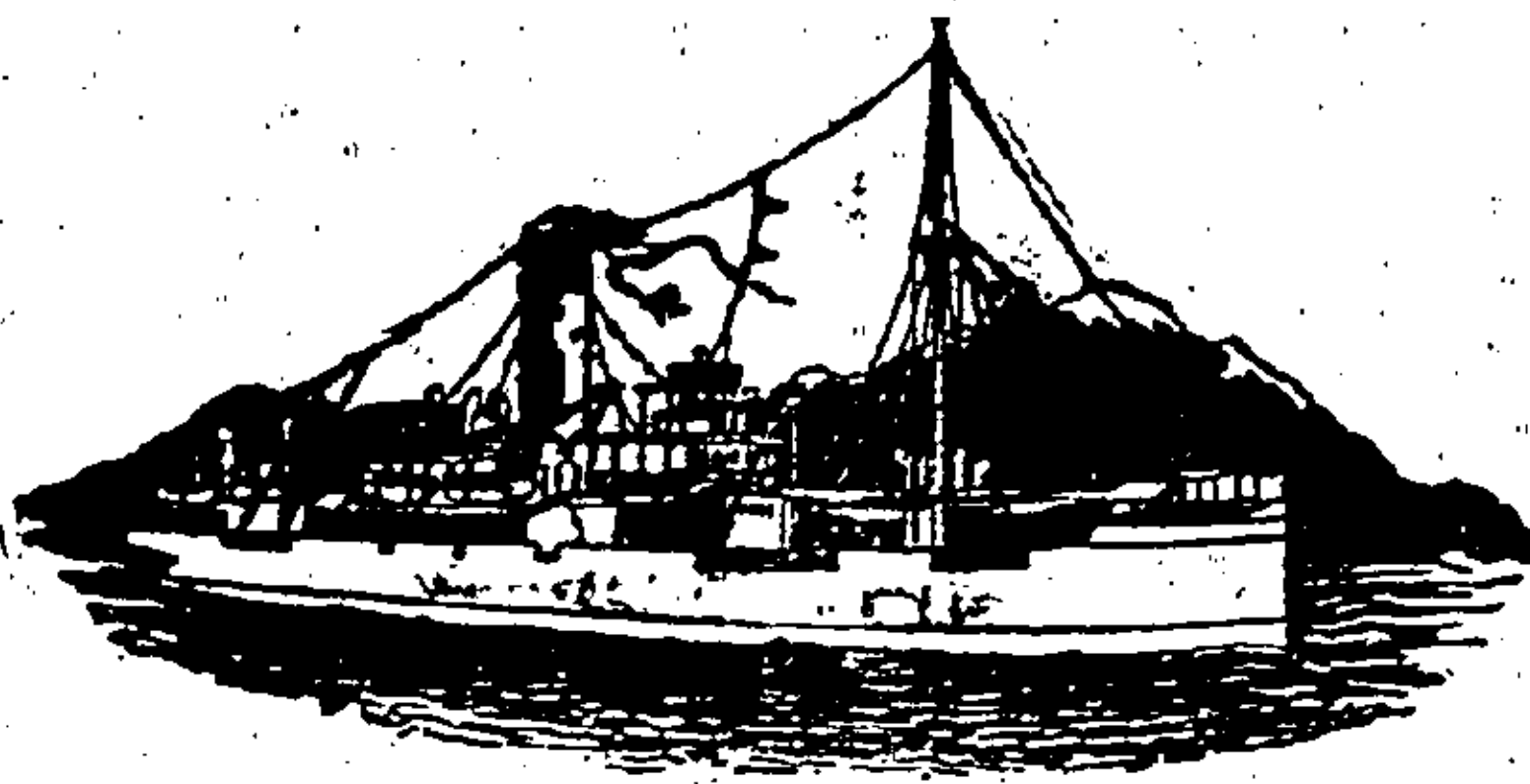
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1917.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The China Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.
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to arrive in Hongkong on or about June
15th, 1917.

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ROMANOFF FAMILY'S
FORTUNE.

The Tsar A Poor Man.

Petrograd, April 3.—M. Tikhonov, the commissary appointed by the Provisional Government to take charge of the affairs of the ex-Tsar and his family, has applied for a grant to cover their immediate expenses.

According to a rough estimate of their private fortune, it appears that Nicholas II. owns not more than \$100,000 in cash and securities. His wife's fortune amounts to about \$110,000. Young Alexia is much wealthier, as his allowance has been accumulating. He possesses about \$550,000. The fortunes of his sisters are estimated as follows:—Olga, \$530,000; Tatiana, \$460,000; Marie, \$370,000; Anastasia, \$330,000.

Since 1906 the Civil List has amounted to \$1,600,000 annually, but enormous revenues were derived from mines, forests, and lands belonging to the Emperor's Cabinet. The expenditure of the Court swallowed up these vast sums on the maintenance of Imperial residences, shooting boxes, and a whole host of retainers. Hence, in spite of his great possessions the Tsar, appears to be a poor man, inasmuch as the real estate belonging to the Cabinet will become State property.

The position of the Grand Dukes and other members of the Romanoff family will also have to be considered. Some of them, like Nicholas Nicolaievitch and the heirs of the late Grand Duke Constantine, own large private properties. The other kinsmen have little besides an annual grant from the revenue of the Imperial Appanages, which will also revert to the State.

Daily accumulating revelations regarding the private life of the ex-Sovereign in connection with the Rasputin scandal have brought about an almost sweeping change of feeling against the re-establishment of the Monarchy. Practically all the newspapers now entertain the possibility of adopting the Republican form of Government, and if the Constituent Assembly could by any means be convoked within the next few months the result would unquestionably favour a Republic. But, as M. Kerensky remarked some days ago at Mohileff a Constituent Assembly is impossible without victory over the Germans, for the simple reason that so long as Russia remains under the threat of invasion a Constituent Assembly could not deliberate with the requisite freedom. Moreover, the actual holding of the elections involves preliminary work requiring at least nine months. If women are also to have the vote, the electoral mechanism would be all the more complicated.

Petrograd has witnessed a succession of huge demonstrations during the past few days. Chief among them was a demonstration of women in favour of female suffrage. Although police are non-existent, wonderful order was maintained.—Times.

The Rival Parties of Szechuan

OBSTRUCTING THE POLICE.

Allegation Against A Portuguese.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, a clerk named Alvares Augusto da Luz was charged with obstructing the Police in the execution of their duty. Mr. Leo D'Almada defended.

Inspector Gordon stated that at about 6.30 p.m. on Sunday, he was in Nathan Road, Kowloon, in plain clothes, his wife and two friends being with him, when he saw two boys playing tennis on the footpath in front of No. 1 Rose Terrace. They were causing an obstruction. He saw several foot pa-singers leave the side walk because of them. He told the elder of the two boys that he would not be allowed to play tennis in the street and bid better stop it. He continued to walk slowly up Nathan Road, when the elder boy commenced to hit the ball with his racket again. He showed to him "If you don't stop I shall take you and lock you up." At that, the defendant, who was looking down from the verandah of No. 1 Rose Terrace, called out to his younger brother in English "Don't mind him; he has no business with you." He (Inspector Gordon) warned the elder boy not to start again, and continued walking along. After going 20 or 30 yards, he (Inspector Gordon) looked around and saw that the boys had started the game again. He ran back and the younger one ran down the pavement in front of him and entered No. 1 Rose Terrace. The elder one stood in the middle of the pavement with his racket in his hand, and said "What business have you?" Witness told him he was an Inspector of Police and was going to arrest him. He seized hold of him by the left arm. He seemed to be afraid and struggled to get away. At that, his brother, the defendant, rushed out of the house and caught hold of his brother, demanding that witness should let him go, and threatening with witness a lot of strong language as to what he was going to do if witness did not let him go.

His Worship:—What did he say? Inspector Gordon:—He said "You allow my brother to go. I will make you pay for this. You have no business to arrest my brother for playing at his own place." He let go his brother then and seized me by the left arm. I then told him that I was an Inspector of Police and that he knew me. He told me he did not care, and that I had to let his brother go. He swore at me. I pulled his brother away from him and he (defendant) then rushed inside. I took the brother along Peking Road, where defendant afterwards caught up.

His Worship:—What did he go into the house for?

Inspector Gordon:—To get his coat. He again caught hold of my arm and I told him that if he did not stop I would arrest him too. He followed me to the station threatening various things that he would do, and that he would get his brother away and that he would have me punished. When I got to the charge room I told his brother to stand near the desk. Defendant came up and said "Don't shove my brother like that." I put defendant outside the charge room and he stood at the door and said "Let my brother away, you—" I got hold of him and brought him in the charge room again and told him I arrested him.

The defendant said he was a clerk in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. He was residing in his house on that Sunday afternoon when he heard his brother calling out. He saw his brother struggling with Inspector Gordon, who had him by the front of the shirt collar. He did not know that Inspector Gordon was a police officer.

His Worship:—You did not know?—No.

You don't expect us to believe that?—I did not know who he was at that time.

Mr. D'Almada:—He was in multi.

His Worship:—How long have you been living at Rose Terrace?—About a year.

A CARELESS FIREMAN.

Neglect Results in Damage to Launch.

At the Marine Court, this morning, Mr. D. McMurray, Superintendent Engineer of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, charged the acting fireman of the steam launch *Lido II*, with neglecting his duty on board the launch, by running the boiler short of water and burning the boiler pipes and the top of the combustion chamber, on the morning of May 20.

Mr. McMurray stated that the man had been fireman on the launch for about seven months, but during the past month he had been acting as engineer, owing to the sickness of the ordinary engineer, and had been drawing the pay of the post. On May 20, the launch was due for 2.30, but could not go, owing to leaking pipes, which was due to the carelessness of the engineer in rushing up steam. On Monday, further defects were found, which indicated that there had been an attempt to get up steam without water in the boiler. The combustion chamber was completely buckled up, and would cost over \$1,500 to renew.

The defendant said there was water in the boiler, and he could not account for the damage.

The Marine Magistrate, Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., ordered that the man's certificate be suspended for twelve months, and that a fresh examination be passed before it is renewed.

Mr. D'Almada explained that defendant was not in the Police Reserve, but in the Volunteers.

Defendant further said that he released his brother as soon as Inspector Gordon told him who he was. He asked the Inspector to wait while he got his coat, but the Inspector insisted on going and defendant overtook them later. The Inspector used his brother very roughly and also said something to defendant. Defendant said to him: "We are not Chinamen, don't treat us so roughly." At the station, defendant's brother was pushed against the deck and was searched. They took everything out of his pocket. He was frightened and defendant went up to him and said "You needn't be frightened." Inspector Gordon jumped at defendant like a man bereft of reason and pushed him out of the door. Inspector Gordon said "Oh, oh you are trying to rescue your brother, I put you on the charge sheet and arrest you now." He imposed a bail of \$25 each on them and told the Sergeant that if the money was not coming in half an hour he was to put them in the cells. Defendant asked him whether he could send a message home to his friends, and Inspector Gordon said "Your friends probably know where you are now." That was at 7.10 p.m.

At 7.20, Inspector Gordon went away and left them in the charge room with the Sergeant, who was talking to them and cheering them up. He allowed them to send a message to their sister.

Mr. D'Almada proffered the letter as being written at the time, and as showing the furious state of mind the Inspector was in.

His Worship said that defendant's letter to his sister was not evidence concerning the obstructing of the Inspector in his duty; and refused to admit it.

Witness said his father bailed them out, and Inspector Gordon told him that if it had not been for the kind-heartedness of the Sergeant they would have been in the cells. He confessed that to their father. Witness denied that he used any bad language.

Inspector Gordon said that in a case in which defendant appeared last year the latter was present in the Court all the time, and he had been enquiring for somebody at defendant's house. The defendant knew him perfectly well.

Edoardo Luis Luz, aged 16, who was also arrested, gave similar evidence for his brother. He admitted swearing at the Inspector on the way to the station, but said he had lost his mind.

This afternoon evidence was given by Sergeant Lannigan and the interpreter, both of whom said that Inspector Gordon did not strike the two men.

His Worship decided to convict, and imposed a fine of \$15.

INTERPORT SHOOTING.

Hongkong Beaten by Twenty Points.

The result of the Shanghai shoot in the Interport Rifle Competition is now to hand, and it discloses the fact that Hongkong has been beaten by 20 points. It will be recalled that the Hongkong team put together an aggregate total of 898. Shanghai's score is 918. This is by no means a high total for an interport shoot, and if the Hongkong team had been favoured with better conditions, or had shot in anything like form, they would have had no difficulty in exceeding it. Comparing the scores at the various ranges, at the 200, Hongkong made 301, against 307 by Shanghai; at the 500, Hongkong totalled 306 and Shanghai 314; while at the 800, the scores were Hongkong 291 and Shanghai 297. Pte. Jenkins was the highest individual scorer for Hongkong, with 98, and Mr. W. E. Sauer the best of the Shanghai team, with 97 to his credit. The Shanghai details are as follows:—

	200	500	800	TOTAL
W. E. Sauer	33	32	32	97
R. K. Hykes	30	33	33	96
G. H. A. Swan	30	32	33	95
K. McKelvie	32	33	29	94
A. M. Collico	30	29	32	91
O. L. Ibert	33	34	24	91
W. J. Monk	27	31	31	89
H. Kadaira	29	30	30	89
E. H. Lynch	32	29	28	89
C. E. M. Thomson	31	31	25	87
L. Mookbath	32	29	25	86
L. J. Hughes	28	27	30	85

Total ... 307 314 297 918
In his third shot at the 200 yards, L. J. Hughes was disqualified for firing at the wrong target. He scored a "4".

HONGKONG CENSORS.

A Shanghai Press Comment.

The N. C. Daily News of May 25 has the following:—

If the Hongkong censorship regulations and the decision in the recent prosecution of the *Hongkong Daily Press* were carried to a logical conclusion, no editor in the Colony would go to press until a censor had scrutinized his news columns. There has been much complaint of the censorship because of its inconsistency. It appears that a General Officer Commanding may be the subject of a paragraph when he so requests, whereas an equally well-known departure of another officer may not be mentioned even though the ship's name be omitted. When General Kelly left the Colony the news was disseminated broadcast, in fact an official request was made for its publication, date and hour being stated. But for mentioning the departure of another officer, the publisher was taken to Court and fined, although the information had been given out in routine orders. The second charge brought against the *Daily Press* was very much stronger, as the regulations prohibit reference to any ships in the waters of the Colony, although exceptions of different kinds have been made. These latter proved to be the undoing of the *Daily Press*, for out of a list of 15 names two should not have been included, although the sub-editor had nothing to show him that these vessels were proceeding beyond the limits defined for his guidance. In one case the movements of the ship were announced in the newspapers issued in Japan and also in Shanghai. Consequently there could be no question of offending an Ally or giving information to the enemy. Moreover, both ships occupied conspicuous positions in the harbour for some time before their arrival was chronicled. There seems to have been a sad lack of common sense in the institution of a prosecution where a letter to the editor would have brought an apology and a more strict scrutiny in the future.

DUTCH AFFAIRS.

The Defence of Netherlands India.

A correspondent of *Hot Volk* was recently granted an interview by the editor of the Bandung paper *Kasem Moeda*, Mr. Abdul Moes who is also Vice-President of the Sarekat Islam and a member of the "Indie Weerbaar" delegation. Discussing the reasons that led the Sarekat Islam to join this movement, Mr. Abdul Moes said:—

"The Sarekat Islam realises that the moment for independence has not yet arrived. The political and mental maturity, the economic and military strength, the feeling of independence are still entirely or partly wanting. For this reason it is in the interest of the natives to retain and, if need be, maintain, the Netherlands as a guardian. If the native supports the Hollander, it is out of pure self-interest. The great danger lies in the supremacy of a Power other than the Netherlands, in case Japan. The Dutch come to India to make money and then repatriate. They do not fuse with the natives, they are too small in number and of too different a mentality ever to absorb the native element. It is, therefore, practically certain that under the Dutch rule the native character and spirit will remain unaltered, so that later they can freely develop into an independent Indian State Under Japanese rule matters would be very different. There are over 50 million Japanese and 90 million natives of India. The Japanese is from his very nature far more suitable to fuse with the native of India. The danger thus created for the free development of the latter is far more serious than under the Dutch rule. Japan is the great danger. India cannot yet be for the natives. The Sarekat Islam knows this, and knows that others know it likewise. In this there lies a danger. India is to be armed for defence. But how? The delegates of the 'Indie Weerbaar' committee only express a desire, but give no programme. The standpoint of the Sarekat Islam is as follows:—The defence of India can only be adequate if the natives co-operate. The Netherlands is too small to supply sufficient forces. Both army and fleet require an extension. For this money is needed, and naturally the greater part will have to be contributed by India, which means direct or indirect taxation of the natives. Such far-reaching measures must not be taken without consulting the native population, which moreover does not confine its desire to military strength; it also wants economic, intellectual and moral strength. This entails a radical change in social organisation, and can only be of material value if brought about in conjunction with the native population itself. In this direction the desires of the Sarekat Islam may be formulated as follows:—

Emancipation of the natives, a better representation of their interests, and that before a thought is given to their inclusion in a military State, with all the financial and other burdens involved."

Discussing the Navy Estimates in the Sections of the First Chamber, says the *Gazette de Hollande*, various members showed satisfaction that the Minister upheld the principle that India must be defended chiefly by its fleet. The plan to defend India largely by means of an army was incapable of execution for the mere reason that the army would have to be transported to the place of attack, which was unfeasible if the fleet was not supreme at sea. The defects that proved in the present war to be involved in the system of the unit forts would also prove to be those of the gunner of defence in question. Discussing the introduction of a complete fleet plan, it was pointed out that the Netherlands was, in respect of shipbuilding for the Navy, entirely dependent on foreign countries, and the need of great steel works and blast furnaces was sadly felt. Many members regretted that the spirit in all ranks of the Navy left so much to be desired.

SPIRIT OF FRENCH ARMY.

Indomitable Chasseurs.

Soissons, March 25.—At Misy, in the valley of the Aisne, two companies of the famous chasseurs a pied, one of the crack infantry corps of the French Army, were completely surrounded by the enemy in vastly superior numbers. They had been pressing hard on the heels of the retreating German, and their energy had been redoubled by the sight of the mutilated orchards round Soissons. Not a man but felt, after he had seen the dastardly effort of the enemy to revenge himself for his retreat on the fruit trees of the poor peasants, whose every other crop had been ruined by the war, that at any cost he must come up with the enemy and exact from him just payment for his wanton brutality. So perhaps the chasseurs had gone rather further than strict prudence would have allowed, and, hampered by the floods that the enemy had spread in the valley of the Aisne, they found themselves cut off.

It is the morning, however, a line regiment behind them had seen their dangerous position. It was a veteran regiment, skilled in all the forms of modern war. No commands were needed. Every man there realised that a sudden violent counter-attack was the only possible means of releasing the Frenchmen who were struggling so gallantly in the midst of the enemy's lines. Automatically, as if by a sudden and unanimous inspiration, that regiment swept down on the Germans, and as they came the chasseurs sprang to their feet from such cover as they had, and charged to meet their comrades. Nothing could resist that double charge. The Germans who sought their ground were cut to pieces, and the rest took to their heels. So the chasseurs returned to their lines.

This incident, which had the honour of a short line in the communiqué, is typical of the fighting that is and has been going on at the southern extremity of the German line of retreat. The importance of this fighting has perhaps been rather obscured by the sensational rapidity with which the Allied Armies have, after months of comparative stagnation, advanced further north. Yet the ground just north and east of Soissons is the most critical and vital point of the whole German manoeuvre. The great bastion of hills and forests that lies, roughly speaking, between La Fere on the north and Soissons on the south, is the pivot on which the enemy's line swings eastwards, and if it falls the whole of the Hindenburg lines right away to Arras must fall also. It is difficult country—a series of plateaus, separated by abrupt, thickly wooded ravines, affording perfect cover for guns and men, and ending in the dense forests that cover the north western extremity of the plateau of Laon.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending May 20, 1917:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 21 weeks
This Year: ...	\$12,216	\$275,388
Last Year: ...	15,083	284,861
Increase: ...		
Decrease: ...	2,867	9,473

Past Students' Meeting.

A meeting of the past students of St. Paul's College will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at the College Hostel at 7.30 p.m. All past students are heartily invited to attend.

The Colony's Health.

During last week there were six cases of plague notified, of which five were fatal. There were also four occurrences of enteric fever, all fatal, one fatal case of small-pox and one non-fatal case of diphtheria. All the sufferers were Chinese.

FROM THE PULPIT.

A Whit Sunday Message.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—
"Ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit." For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call."—Acts 2/38.

Gift, promise,—remember that these words to men greatly concerned about their state, "pricked to the heart," because their eyes had just been opened to their crime and folly in having rejected Christ. Men under a sense of guilt think rather of exactions than of gifts. They look for threats, not promises. They set about placating God with sacrifices, but it is He, whom they regard as the exacting, austere master, that is holding out full hands to them. And whilst they are listening for His threats, behold He speaks to them in promise.

All this we see illustrated in the events of the day of Pentecost, and on this Whit Sunday we commemorate the great bestowment of the promised Comforter by which man may avail himself of the gift of grace in Christ. Through the Holy Spirit, the Incarnation, life and ministry of our Lord become more than a memory, however inspiring, more than events of a period however important. They become for all time contemporary, operative, available. God so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten Son. He has not withdrawn the gift. The Spirit still ministers it to all believers. The promise is unto you and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call.

To this promise as to others is attached a condition. The gift of the Holy Spirit is here, as always, associated with repentance and the remission of sins. It is obvious that the Spirit of God cannot dwell with a hard impenitent soul, but only in the heart which is humble and contrite. And the distinguishing mark of true repentance is that it is throughout a work of that gracious Spirit for whose indwelling it is the needed preparation.

What is true repentance? It is to have God's feeling about sin, God's attitude towards it, in a human heart. No man truly hates sin just of himself for what sin is in itself. A man may rage against sin for its cruel consequences which have wrecked his life. More likely he is indifferent, or full of plausible excuses about it. But to have God's mind about unholiness, to think as He thinks, grieve as He grieves over the passion, the lovelessness and unloveliness which defile the heart and lay life waste—that is only a gift of grace. It may be a common notion that a man can repent at will, say on a deathbed, or at some other convenient season. But nothing is more certain than that godly sorrow as distinct from self-regarding remorse is by no means to be summoned at our bidding.

A man may send for the lawyer to make his will, he may call in the minister to read and pray, or fetch the priest to administer a sacrament. But what man can summon up a new self, call to him a clean, tender heart, make within himself the mind which abhors sin and loves holiness? Therefore let every man whose conscience has been searched, whose heart has been pricked, whose pride has been humbled, give thanks. God has visited that soul. His Spirit strives effectually with it. The power to repent, the grace and wisdom and humility to repent, were a gift to thousands on that first Whit Sunday. May the same Spirit bring them to many this day! These men on that first Whit Sunday, conscience-stricken, cut to the heart, had a life before them to which, just of themselves, they would have been wholly unequal. They were turning their backs upon the past, and to do that is difficult always, even with the best will in the world to do it. Past life quite is held on as one without a struggle. Old sin,

though hated, is not easily to be shaken off. Former habits of thought, the prejudices of years, the opposition or indifference which have been recognised are strong to tempt themselves. Who would be saved finds his life the scene of many a struggle between what he wants to be and what he used to be. The back-drag is reinforced by the inheritance from past generations, the fathers having eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth been set on edge. The man who would break with what he was must have God within him, and this supreme necessity is covered by the promise, "Ye shall receive the Holy Spirit."

The old prophets used to assure Israel that the Lord Jehovah would be their rearward—the guardian behind the host, the protector of the part which has no eyes, the rank which is apt to contain the weak, the line to which the reluctant gravitate, from which stragglers easily fall out.

Now when I find the Past spelt, modern fashion, with a capital letter, erected into a kind of omnipotent propelling destiny whose end is Doom, I find it good to think of the Divine rearward, and the indefeasible Divine assurance of the God who is mighty to save: "I will blot out as a thick cloud thy transgressions."

When they talk to us about the inextinguishable instincts of awe and terror within us, or when it is taught that men must be held for ever with the cords of their sin, it is good to remember that he who sets his face to the light is offered the indwelling of the Holy One in the heart, eyes to the blind, feet to the lame, guide to him who is turned out of the way. Then, Christian, receive the Holy Spirit. Ask, await, expect, accept the gift of grace which can so transform the soul that when past sin puts out its hand there will be no hold for it.

Then further besides the break with the past there is a new future to be entered upon, new in hope, prospect and ideal. "If any man be in Christ there is a new creation; old things have passed away, behold all things are become new." Christianity is not simply reformation of life. Rather it is a new type of life. Life by faith in the Son of God is a process of transformation, a process of growing conformity to the higher type, that is to Himself. For this Christ must dwell in our hearts by faith, and His indwelling is a work of the Holy Spirit.

There are few of us indeed who do not live below our privileges in this respect, and to live below our privileges is to live below our need. Our efforts are too much what the New Testament speaks of as a striving in the flesh, just the stirring up and putting forth of our own powers. "Work out your own salvation," yes, by all means, but never forget that that is a work without any hope in it because "it is God who worketh in you, both to will and to do of His good pleasure." Seek more and more to realise that Divine work in the soul as the basis for all our human effort. Depend upon the ever gracious Helper, the heavenly Paraclete, the Comforter who is promised to be with us even as Jesus was with His disciples. As a Christian disciple you are simply a person trying to do your best. It would be helpful, I am sure, to dwell more than most of us do upon the other and supplementary point of view, which is that first and characteristically Christian discipline is a matter of allowing the Lord to do His best with us.

What is the Divine life in man? Well at any rate it is Divine, not born of ourselves, but imparted from above, from the living higher source only to be maintained. "Receive ye the Holy Spirit."

Land Sale.

At the P. W. D. this afternoon Inland Lots 2234 and 2235, situated at Camoway Bay, were sold by auction. The first lot, which contains about 16,000 square feet, was knocked down to Mr. Lam Woo for \$11,000, while the other lot was purchased by Mr. Kim Yick for \$10,000.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Tungchuan Mines.
In opposition to the plan for the transfer of the ownership of the Tungchuan mines from the people to Government, the Provincial Assembly of Yunnan has sent a telegram to the Government stating: "During the late Ming Dynasty the Tungchuan mines were operated by the Government, but on account of the great financial losses, the late General Tsi Ao raised a capital from the people to continue the enterprise, which has now become a great success. If the Government should try to deprive the people of the ownership of the mines it will impede the progress of the mining industry in the country. This action of the Government will destroy the confidence of the people. There are many other mines awaiting development, and this impolitic for the Government to deprive thousands of shareholders of the Tung chuan Mines of their livelihood."

Japanese Coal for New Zealand.
A Wellington correspondent, writing to a shipping contemporary, states that recently a cargo of coal, described by the Minister of Labour (Hon. W. H. Herries) as "Admiralty coal," arrived from Japan, via Australia. It was "black" coal, and brought to New Zealand in anticipation of the war. The Minister himself said the men at their labour waiting and explained the position to them, but there was considerable demer and some of the men demanded the release from imprisonment of certain labour agitators and lecturers who are serving sentences for sedition in public. The Minister was emphatic in his assurance that the Government in requiring the discharge of the coal was not in any way interfering between the men and the shipping companies in disputes caused by the men demanding 28 pence per hour for a day of eight hours and conditions of labour which the shipowners state are unworkable. The men declined to handle the coal, notwithstanding the Minister's assurance that it was Government coal and that the ship was engaged in carrying New Zealand coal for the Admiralty. However, the men have now agreed to work the coal on payment of extra wages on account of its being of a dusty nature.

Japanese Hosiery Goods.
The following is from the Japan Chronicle:—It was understood that the Japanese authorities had been in communication with Downing Street with a view to securing a concession in regard to the British prohibition of the import of hosiery goods. As mentioned in this column some time ago, there were, as a matter of fact, some indications showing that, along with the substantial concessions already granted in regard to other goods, some such concession was also not improbable in the case of hosiery goods. It now seems that this expectation is to materialise. On Wednesday afternoon (9th instant) the Hosiery Guild, of Osaka, received a telegram from the manager of the London office of the Yamashita Shoten, saying that the British Government had announced that the importation of hosiery goods would be permitted to the extent of one half the quantity, not value, of the import in 1916. This report, in a sense, confirmed by the Tokyo authorities, who, as quoted by the Asahi say: "No definite information has yet been received on the matter, but Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador in London, has been continuously conducting negotiations with the British Government. As a result, the British authorities have been brought to appreciate the position of Japanese manufacturers, and have grown inclined to acquiesce in Japan's wishes in the matter. Although no definite decision has yet been reached in connection, it is expected that in a few days the British Government will grant a concession, allowing the import of hosiery goods to the extent of at least to the amount of the quantity of hosiery goods imported in 1916. The reported concession is a very substantial one, and a report of hosiery goods from Japan to Great Britain will be a very welcome addition to the hosiery market."

GERMAN LIES.

Story of Firing on Enemy in Water.

The Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement:—

The German Wireless Press message of March 6 quotes an article in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, headed "A Baralong case in the Cameroons." This article purports to give a description of an action between the armoured German Government steamer Nachtigall and H. M. S. Dwarf in the Cameroons river on the night of September 16/17, 1914, and alleges that, after the officers and crew of the Nachtigall had abandoned their vessel, the Dwarf opened fire upon them whilst they were swimming in the water.

In view of the fact that this is a repetition of the version given in the Berliner Tageblatt on September 11, 1914, the officer in command of the Dwarf at the time of her action with the Nachtigall has been called upon for a further report, in which he categorically denies the German charges, and which, for the sake of clearness, is here reproduced verbatim:—

1.—There is no truth whatever in the statement that the Dwarf's guns were fired at men in the water.

2.—From the time that the Nachtigall was first sighted until the cease fire was sounded the searchlight was kept trained on the ship, and the fire of the guns was directed at the ship only.

3.—The searchlight was then trained on the water to assist the Dwarf's boats in picking up survivors.

4.—No boat was seen to leave the Nachtigall, and if one did so it must have been from the opposite side, from where it could not be seen from the Dwarf.

5.—The statement of Lieut. Wendling (of the Nachtigall) in the last paragraph of his letter, that he "charged me with having ordered fire to be opened upon German sailors adrift" is also absolutely without truth. Neither did I make use of the expression: "I couldn't stop the boys in the excitement of action."

6.—Lieut. Wendling was put on his parole on board the Dwarf and treated as a guest in my cabin. He was afterwards sent on board H.M.S. Cumberland, and when leaving the Dwarf he shook hands with me. I do not consider it likely that he would have done this had he at the time been under the impression that I had given orders for his men to be fired at in the water.

7.—Lieut. Wendling received a wound in the head on the night of September 16, for which he was attended by the surgeons of the Dwarf and Cumberland. It would appear that this wound must have affected his memory.

present purpose as their export is small—amounted in quantity to 2,600,000 dozen, valued at Y 3,920,000, so that by the new concession exports to Britain may be made to the extent of 1,300,000 dozen, or of Y 4,480,000. This is a greater export than in any of the preceding years; exports in 1915 amounted in value to Y 3,139,000 and those in 1914 to not more than Y 207,000. Moreover, there is another important factor to be taken into consideration—the fact that the concession is to be granted by quantity, not value. It is roughly estimated that the value of hosiery goods, what with the increased price of raw cotton and cotton yarn, has appreciated by about 40 per cent. this year, as compared with last year, while a great advance has also occurred in freights. It may, therefore, be said that, from the standpoint of Great Britain, the advance in the price of hosiery goods is by about 50 per cent. Considering the position from this point of view, it comes to this, that the concession reported to have been given by the British Government will allow the importation of hosiery goods to the extent of about Y 7,000,000, in comparison with the Y 3,920,000 representing last year's import—or, in other words, instead of the total embargo, the import is to be restricted by not more than Y 2,000,000. No doubt, the concession will be very welcome to hosiery merchants and manufacturers.

JAPANESE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Inaugural Meeting at Tokyo.

The inaugural meeting of the Japanese-American Association, which has been recently organized by Japanese and American residents in Tokyo, official and civilian, was held on the 11th instant at the Bankers' Club in Marunouchi, Tokyo. Over 200 persons were present, including Count Terauchi, the Premier, and other members of the Cabinet, and the staff of the American Embassy. After the dinner a number of speeches were delivered bearing on the inception and work of the Association.

Viscount Kaneko, the President, was the first to speak. He said the Association had a dual object. One was to bring the nationals of both countries into closer contact with each other with a view to removing the misunderstandings and ill-feeling created between the nations for several years past by the Yellow Peril. The other object was to make both nations co-operate in international questions in the Far East, the successful solution of which chiefly rested upon them, seeing that their countries are affected by the present European war to a smaller degree than England, France and Russia.

Count Terauchi, the Premier, who followed, said that all Japanese were grateful to America for the valuable assistance given them in establishing the progressive policy of opening the country to foreign intercourse. Though the national regime of the two countries differed from each other, both countries had in common a regard for humanity and a love of peace. For the past fifty years relations between the two countries had never been strained, though some difficult questions sometimes arose between them. Improvement of communications has considerably shortened the distance separating the two countries, and their mutual interests have grown closer by the recent decision taken by America to participate in the war. Both nations must make earnest efforts to improve their relations in conjunction with their respective Governments. It was sincerely to be desired that the members of the Association should make earnest efforts to cement the relations of the two countries, thus fulfilling the object for which the Association had been formed.

Viscount Motono, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was the next speaker, stated that nothing had more influence on the future common weal of humanity than Japanese-American relations. The Pacific questions had the same, if not a greater, significance as Mediterranean or Atlantic questions. The new and old influences of the East and the West are destined to meet, and the question whether they will harmonise or clash depends on the attitude of Japan and America. As regards the question whether the two countries should join hands with each other or meet in enmity, it is most important that both nations should know each other. To know each other is to have mutual understanding, whereon depends the maintenance of peaceful relations between nations. For this reason the speaker welcomed the establishment of the Japanese-American Association most heartily, and hoped that it would prove a strong link connecting both sides of the Pacific. Mr. Saimura, the U.S. Consul-General in Yokohama, said he became a member of the Association in order to promote the mutual interests and friendship between the two countries.

Marquis Okuma stated that the centre of world-competition would be shifted from the Atlantic to the Pacific with the development of China and India. It followed as a matter of course that the United States and Japan, situated on either side of that ocean, would meet in competition, but that competition must necessarily be of a peaceful character. China's development with the help of American capital was conducive to the interests of Japan and America as well as of China herself.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Interesting China Will Case.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Eve, last month, the case of *Risch v. Hay* and others, which was part heard on Feb. 27, was concluded, a settlement suggested at the first hearing having been carried through.

Mr. Hughes, for plaintiff, said at the opening of the case that the action was one in respect of an alleged breach of trust with regard to the realisation or non-realisation of certain shares forming part of the estate of the testator, Mr. John Risch. The securities in question were shares in a ship-building and engineering company at Shanghai (Boyd and Co., Ltd.), and they were an asset of considerable value. Upon an amalgamation of the company with two other companies, S. O. Farham and Co., Ltd., and the Shanghai Engineering and Dock Co., Ltd., the trustees took shares in the new amalgamated company, which were not within the trust for investment and retained those for many years without apparently making any effort to sell them. The result had been a very serious loss to the trust estate. In addition to that, continued counsel, they invested cash forming part of the estate in taking shares of this new company, the amalgamated company, which was plainly not within the power of investment. The will of Mr. Risch was made in 1891, and he appointed Peter Ventnor Grant and the defendant, John Prentice, executors and trustees. He bequeathed all his real and personal estate not otherwise disposed of to the trustees upon trust to convert into money, and out of the money produced to pay legacies, etc., and invest the residue, paying the income thereof to his widow during her life, the estate afterwards reverting to the children. Testator died in 1892, and Mr. Hay was appointed a trustee in 1893 on the death of Mr. Grant.

The events complained of were in 1901 and in 1906, at which time the two trustees were Mr. Hay and Mr. Prentice. In 1909 Mr. Hay retired, and the defendant Mr. Potts was appointed in his place. The present claim was against Mr. Hay only, leaving him to establish any right of contribution he might have against Mr. Prentice. Mr. Maughan, for defendant, said he would not argue that there was not a technical breach of trust. Mr. Hay, however, had assented to a suggestion that involved the retirement of Mr. Prentice and Mr. Potts from the trusteeship (they had been away for more than twelve months), the appointment of two new trustees, and the payment by Mr. Hay and Mr. Prentice of \$14,000 in full satisfaction of all claims in respect of alleged breaches of trust. Costs of the plaintiff and defendant Potts would be paid out of the trust fund.—An adjournment was ordered pending the receipt of Mr. Prentice's consent.—When the case was mentioned again it was stated that this arrangement, with certain unimportant modifications, had been carried through.

Japanese City in Flames.
Tokyo, May 23.—A conflagration started at 10.30 yesterday morning at Yonezawa, in northern Japan. The city was still burning in the evening, 3,500 buildings have already been destroyed, including the schools, prison, court house, police station, post and telegraph office, newspaper offices and railway station.

Prince Tokugawa expressed regret at the sad death of Mr. Guthrie, the U.S. Ambassador, by whose demise the post of Honorary President of the Association had been rendered vacant. Baron Shibatawa related how he had been a strong advocate of the principle of Sakoku Joi (closing the country, and excluding foreigners) at first, and how he was induced to abandon that principle by the sincere attitude of America towards Japan, which had also helped him to do what he could to improve relations between the two countries ever since.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S—SELLERS; SA—SALES; R—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks n. \$705

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$550

North China n. \$150

Unions n. \$370

Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$317

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$146

H. K. Fires b. \$325

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. \$8114

Langkats b. \$1750

Indos (Def.) b. & sa. \$108

Indos (Pref.) s. \$40

Shells n. 1097

Ferries b. \$50

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$107

Malabons sa. \$80

MINING.

Kailans b. \$26

Langkats b. \$17

Raubs n. \$245

Trochons n. 276

Urals n. \$37

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves sa. \$78

Kowloon Docks sa. \$120 & 120 1/2

Shai Docks n. \$93 1/2

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$99

H. K. Hotels b. \$100

Land Invest. sa. \$95

H. K. Hotels b. \$630

K'loon Lands n. \$33

Shai Lands b. \$80

West Points b. \$75

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. \$151

Kung Yiks b. \$144

Shai Cottons b. \$121

Yangtzeopos b. \$570

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. \$7

China Light & P. n. \$450

Providents n. \$8

Dairy Farms n. \$23

Green Islands n. \$780

H. K. Electric n. \$49

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$151

Ropes s. \$28

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level n. \$650

Trams, Peak, old n. x. d. \$9.10

Trams, Peak, new n. x. d. cts. 30

Laundries b. \$184

U. Waterboats n. \$3.10

Watsons b. x. d. \$6

Wax, Powells s. \$650

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY TUESDAY MAY 29, 1917.

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Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

D/T 2/456

Demand 2/4 11/16

30 d/s 2/4 11/16

60 d/s 2/1 1/2

4 m/s 2/4 15/16

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 101 1/4

T/T Japan 11 3/4

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 56 1/2

co & New York 56 1/2

T/T Java 137

T/T Manila 324

T/T France 324 1/2

Demand, Paris 324 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 2/5 7/16

4 m/s. D/E 2/5 9/16

6 m/s. L/C 2/5 11/16

30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 2/5 11/16

30 d/s. San Francisco 58

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. France 336

6 m/s. France 341

Demand, Germany 56 1/2

Demand, New York 56 1/2

T/T Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 113 1/4

Demand, Singapore 101 1/4

On Haiphong 34 1/2 prem.

On Saigon 34 1/2 prem.

On Bangkok 64 1/2

Sovereign 236 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 48 30

Bar Silver, per oz. 37 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese, 30 cts. places 6 1/2

Chinese, 10 3 1/2

Hongkong, 20 cts. places 2 1/2

Hongkong, 10 1 1/2

Hongkong, 5 3/4

Hongkong, 2 1/2 3/8

Hongkong, 1 1/4 3/16

Hongkong, 3/8 3/32

Hongkong, 1/16 1/64

Hongkong, 1/32 1/128

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Hongkong, 1/1024 1/4096

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Where nothing could please before
"GOLD BAND" brings pleasure
and satisfaction in a measure
difficult to describe.



PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER & GENERAL
BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
THURSDAY, the 31st May,
1917,
commencing at 11 a.m.,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,
450 dozen tablets Camphor and
Amica Soap.
72 dozen tablets Sulphur Soap.
450 dozen tablets Fancy Soap.
12 dozen bottles Vitafer.
Also
Lysol, Cotton's Tobacco etc.,
On view from Wednesday, the
30th inst.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from the Liquidators
of Messrs. Jensen & Co.,
in pursuance of an order of the
Hongkong Government, to sell
by public auction at 12 o'clock
(NOON) on **TUESDAY** the 31st
day of July, 1917, at his sales
rooms, Duddell Street,
THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY, situate at
The Peak, Hongkong, and being
Rural Building Lot No. 19.
In One Lot.

The property consists of:
The piece of parcel of ground
and premises known as
"Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate
near Mount Gough in the Colony
of Hongkong with an area of
124,032 square feet and registered
in the Land Office as Rural
Building Lot No. 19.
The lot is held for the un-
expired residue of a term of 75
years created therein by an
indenture of Crown Lease dated
the 23rd day of April, 1886.
The Annual Crown Rent is
\$85.00.
The further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to
Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist,
Solicitors for the Liquidators or
to the undersigned.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

**CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS.**
FRANK SMITH & CO.
4, QUEEN ROAD, CENTRAL.
TELEPHONE 1111.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from the Liquidator
of Messrs. WITZKE & CO.
in pursuance of an Order of the
Hongkong Government to sell
by Public Auction at
12 o'clock (NOON),
ON

MONDAY

the 27th day of August, 1917,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street, Hongkong.
ALL the piece of ground
situate at Yau-mai, Kowloon, in
the Colony of Hongkong, and
registered in the Land Office as
KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO.
209.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a
piece of ground abutting on Bat-
tery Street and Fourth Street
(near the Praya) in Kowloon and
contains an area of 4500 Square
Feet.

The Lot is held for the un-
expired residue of a term of 75 years
created therein by an Indenture
of Crown Lease dated the 4th day
of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is
\$60.
For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to
MESSRS. HASTINGS & HAST-
INGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or to the Undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917.

NOTICES.

**THE "STAR" FERRY CO.,
LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the NINETEENTH
ORDINARY ANNUAL MEET-
ING of this Company will be
held at the Offices of Messrs.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
on WEDNESDAY, the 31st May,
1917, at NOON, for the purpose
of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with a State-
ment of Accounts to 30th April,
1917.

The REGISTER OF SHARES
of the Company will be CLOSED
on THURSDAY, the 31st May,
1917, inclusive.
By Order of the Board of
Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1917.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, CANNED
AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.
Factory at Yau-mai.

OFFICE: No. 14, Des Voeux Road, W.
Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in
this class of Goods. Our Fruit &
Vegetables are all fresh and of the first pick.
Our Syrup is prepared from the best
quality of Sugar. We give our special
attention to the business and sanitary
arrangements.

NOTICES.

G. F. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.

All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
\$50.

MANGANESE ORE.

A large stock of MANGANESE ORE,
on hand, FOR SALE at a MODERATE
PRICE. For further information,
please apply either to Kung Woo care of
Chn Lui-kwai, Kwong Hung-tai Office
Bonham Street, Telephone No. 2051, or
Kam Lem care of Messrs. Butterfield
and Swire's Chinese Shipping Office.

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the un-
dermentioned articles are prohibited
from importation into the United King-
dom, either by letter post or by parcel
post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured,
including gold coins and articles consisting
partly of or containing gold; All man-
ufactures of Silver other than silver
watchcases and silver watch cases; Jewe-
lry of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such
articles cannot therefore be accepted for
transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new
regulations adopted by the French
Customs in regard to parcels addressed
to France, Corsica and Algeria
must all be in the columns of the regular
Customs Declaration particularly and
exactly, omitting none of the headings
comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary
to show in the aforesaid declaration (1)
The full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming
Mails will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all corre-
spondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mo-
rocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

Telegraphic advice has been received
from London that the mails despatched
from Hongkong via Siberia to London on
March 13th 1917 and to London Forward
on March 15th and 15th 1917 are pre-
sumed lost.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS
OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,
9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.
Shamshui, Shatin and Sheungshui.—
Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung,
Santia and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week
days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Let-
ters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 8 a.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Nantau and Sammel.—Week days,
5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN
BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.50 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,
1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 2.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,
2.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 8.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shak Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sun-
days, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays,
6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Chicago, M. Jap. s.s. 3636, T. Saitow,
25th May.—Tasman and Shanghai,
25th May, Gen.—O.S.K.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 719, A. Cornelissen,
25th May.—Haiphong and railbow,
25th May, Gen.—A.R. Marty.

Doye, M. Jap. s.s. 1300, Eimoto, 28th
May.—Mojo, 22nd May, Cal.—O.S.K.

Yusung, Br. s.s. 1128, Mesney, 29th
May.—Madras, 25th May, Gen.—
J.M. & Co.

Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1195, Jas Doyle,
18th May.—Port Paravet, 26th May,
Limestone—S.T. & Co.

Saitaki, M. Jap. s.s. 1300, L. Funoto,
28th May.—Peking, 19th Gen.—
Chinese.

Kant, M. Jap. s.s. 794, Y. Tanami, 29th
May.—Kobe, 26th May, Gen.—
Hsin Ya.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 29th at 11.45.—No returns from
Japanese stations or Vladivostok.

Pressure has increased slightly at
Wahaiwai, and decreased slightly along
the coast from Shanghai to Tientsin, and
over Formosa. It is nearly stationary
elsewhere.

The northern depression has apparently
moved eastward.

The southern depression has spread
eastward slightly.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inch.

Total since January 1st, 18.06 inches;
against an average of 22.34 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. or variable winds, moder- ate to light; cloudy.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
May 29, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	D'lon.	Force.	Weather.
Yokohama	5a	29.81	66	92	se	10	0
Manila	5a	29.75	75	84	se	10	0
Hakodate	"	29.75	75	84	se	10	0
Tokio	"	29.75	75	84	se	10	0
Kobe	"	29.75	75	84	se	10	0
Nagasaki	"	29.75	75	84	se	10	0
Kyushu	"	29.75	75	84	se	10	0
Osaka	"	29.75	75	84	se	10	0
Naha	"	29.75	75	84	se	10	0
Ishiyama	"	29.75	75	84	se	10	0
Bonin Is.	6a	29.81	54	96	"	0	0f
W. Havre	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shanghai	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Amoy	9a	29.76	75	92	sw	10	1
Swatow	5a	29.78	75	95	s	10	0
Taihekou	5a	29.76	72	96	"	0	0
Taiwan	"	29.78	75	"	"	0	0
Shanghai	"	29.75	75	"	sw	2b	0
P'ooms	"	29.75	75	"	sw	4b	1
Canton	6a	29.74	77	95	se	10	0
H'kong	"	29.73	77	96	"	0	0f
Gap Hook	"	29.74	"	"	sw	3	0
Macao	"	29.72	77	"	se	4	0
Wuchow	9a	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fukhoi	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shanghai	7a	29.73	75	94	s	4	r
Shanghai	"	29.73	81	"	"	2	b
Tientsin	"	29.74	77	"	sw	2	b
C. St. J.	6	29.75	77	92	w	2	b
Aperai	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Depurman	"	29.79	75	94	"	0	0
Manila	"	29.79	75	94	"	0	0
Legaspi	"	29.80	77	95	sw	2	b
Padjara	"	29.81	75	91	s	2	0
Indo	"	29.78	77	92	"	2	0
Sergaso	"	29.86	79	"	"	"	"
Giam	"	29.78	78	94	sw	2	r
Laruan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"